THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO 144. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CHATTANOOGA EXCITEMENT.

A Holocaust in Mississippi.

Novel Marine Invention.

Vallandigham's Last Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

M. JULES FERRY.

The New French Minister to the United States.

It is announced that M. Jules Ferry has been appointed by the French Government to represent it at Washington in place of M. Treilhard, who will return to France. Jules Ferry was born at St. Die, in the Department of the Vosges, in 1832. He studied law in Paris, and after an unusually brilliant examination he entered upon the practice of his profession with great promises of success. About three years ago he revealed himself to the great public of Paris by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Les Comptes Fantastiques de M. Haussmann." This pamphlet started a terrible reaction against the former Prefect of the Seine, and even before the accession of Ollivier to power nearly cost him his place. The figures which were for the first time submitted to the public in this work were made the basis of a prolonged discussion in the Corps Legislatif, which brought the Government to the admission that there had been "irregularities" in Baron Haussmann's accounts. M. Ferry at once became exceedingly popular with the overburdened tax-payers of Paris. At the elections of 1869 he became a candidate for the Corps Legislatif in the Sixth district of the capital, inhabited chiefly by persons of aristocratic tendencies and surroundings. But M. Ferry showed himself to be an orator of rare powers, and to the astonishment and dismay of the Government party was elected. In the Chamber, he proved himself to be a fearless and effective opponent of the imperial policy, so much so, in fact, that he was frequently classified as one of the "irreconcilables."

In August last, when the public mind of Paris was excited over the false reports of French victories that were put forth, and by the more certain rumors of disastrous defeat that made their way to the capital, M. Ferry distinguished himself on several occasions by his efforts to obtain a calm consideration of the exigencies of the situation, and as the incapacity of the Emperor became more and more apparent, he was induced to speak against him with considerable severity. After the overthrow of the Empire, M. Ferry was appointed Administrator of the Department of the Seine, and he sided with Jules Simon, Gambetta, Pelletier, and Rochefort in opposing a call for a Constituent Convention. In November last, M. Arago resigned the Mayoralty of Paris, and Jules Ferry succeeded him as the Government delegate to fulfil the Mayor's functions. Both the Mayoralty and the Prefecture was nominally abolished, and the management of the affairs of Paris was assumed directly by the Defense Government. In March, M. Ferry declined any longer to perform the duties imposed upon him, as he was unable to agree with his colleagues as to the best course to be adopted in the then critical state o affairs. Shortly after the removal of Generals D'Aurelles and Vinoy, that of the Prefect of Police, M. Valentin, was demanded by the municipal deputies of Paris, and M. Ferry was suggested as the latter's successor. This change was acceded to by the Government, but a few days afterwards M. Ferry was sent to Brussels to take part in the peace negotiations, the results of which are well known to our readers.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Progress of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Muss—Its Creditors in Council.

From the Chattanooga *Times* of the 15th inst. we learn that on the previous day the creditors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad held a meeting in that city, at which Colonel J. Burch Cook presided. Mr. T. J. Carlile, private secretary to Mr. Stanton, General Superintendent of the road, presented a report showing the condition of that corporation, which showing seemed to be favorably received by the creditors present. Mr. Stanton was called upon to address the meeting, and in doing so pledged himself to do all in his power to pay every dollar of the road's indebtedness. He avowed that he was determined to fight the bankruptcy proceedings to the bitter end, and asked the creditors to join him in the struggle. Colonel W. J. Sykes was called upon. Colonel Sykes said that he intended to bestow neither eulogy nor censure upon Mr. Stanton. He was for the road, its creditors and the interests of the people along the line, regardless of all companies or combinations. It is a great work, and when its connections are formed, it will be one of the grandest enterprises of the age or country. He knew nothing of the motives of those who were attempting to throw this road into bankruptcy, but the effect of the movement, if successful, will be to ruin many of the most deserving of the creditors, to destroy, for a time, the usefulness of the road, and cause it to be sacrificed and placed at the mercy of railroad and moneyed combinations. The speech of Colonel Sykes was well received by his auditors, and much of it most heartily responded to. On motion the Chair appointed a committee to present suitable resolutions and consult with Mr. Stanton as what would be the most advisable course in the bankruptcy case. At the afternoon meeting the committee reported that they had held a consultation with Mr. Stanton and agreed to a series of resolutions embracing a basis of settlement. These resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, assert a determination to resist all efforts to put the road in bankruptcy, to apply to the Governor of Alabama for co-operation, to appoint a committee to examine and report upon the books of the road, to appoint J. C. Stanton to operate the road, and appoint a financial agent, to give all debts for labor precedence, to appoint an executive committee to advise with and assist Mr. Stanton in the economical and successful management of the road, and to provide for the preparation of an address to the creditors, asking an extension of one, two, and three years on debts except for labor and other personal service, and also providing that 8 per cent. interest, with security, shall be allowed for said extension. After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

VON MOLTKE.

What He Thinks of the German Successes.

Count Moltke says, in a letter to the poet Oscar von Redwitz, who addressed to him his "Song of the New German Empire"—"To the poet it is permitted to be prodigal. He sows with full hands diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of earth, and in the same spirit he bestows his praises. In this sense only can I receive your song comparing me to the great men of the past. These have been great also in adversity, and especially in adversity. We have had nothing but successes. Let it called chance, destiny, fortune or the ways of Providence—men alone have not done it. Conquests so great are essentially the result of a state of things which we can neither create nor dominate. The excellent but unfortunate Pope Adrian had the following words engraved on his tomb:—'How different is the action of even the best of men, according to the times in which he lives! More than once the most capable has failed, owing to the invincible force of circumstances while a less capable has been carried by it to success.' If I see myself constrained, not by a false and vain modesty, to consider as not deserved part of the praises bestowed on me, I am not the less indebted for them, for verses like yours may last longer than many a bronze or marble monument."

VALLANDIGHAM.

His Last Law Case.

The McGehan murder trial, the case in which the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was engaged as counsel at the time of his death, has created great interest in Southern Ohio, on account of certain political relations, and because its occurrence involved the exposure of many prominent men of Hamilton, Ohio, as frequenters of a faro den. On the night of December 24, Thomas Meyers, a Republican, was shot, as alleged, in a gambling saloon, by one of a party of five men, who, according to the indictment, entered the place with intent to commit the murder and according to a preconcerted conspiracy. The five men were Thomas McGehan, now on trial, Jack Garver, Daniel McGlynn, James McGehan, and Ich. Sheeley, all Democrats. The charge against them each is identical, and the latter four will be tried in turn after Thomas McGehan. Job E. Owens, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, is chief of the fire department of Hamilton, and was in the faro saloon when the crime was committed.

Mr. Follett made a long argument for the prosecution on Friday. He dwelt at length upon that part of the evidence to sustain the plea of the defense that Meyers may have shot himself, saying that the theory of Meyers shooting himself was only an evidence of the straits to which the defense was pushed; Brewer's (one of the witnesses) eye was on Meyers' pistol when the fatal shot was fired, and he testified that it was not entirely drawn from his pocket at that time. In the next place, a theory that Joe Meyers punched the hole in the vest and pants of Meyers was combated by Mr. Follett. Counsel for defense smiled and suggested that it might have been shot through after the murder. The speaker then answered that the marksman who shot those holes in the pants and vest after the murder must have been a marvel of accuracy. They were just where they would cover the wounds in the body of Meyers, and the mark of the ball that passed through the pants was on the part of the suspenders attached to the button-hole torn off by the ball. He then dwelt upon the difference in weight of the pistol balls. The one taken from the floor, and evidently fired from Meyer's pistol, was the heaviest. Meyer's pistol was a larger and fired a heavier ball than the pistol seen in the hands of Tom McGehan ten days before the murder. The trial would have been completed ere this if it had not been so sadly interrupted. The following words, written by the correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* on Friday, read very strangely now:—"Mr. Milliken will commence his argument on Saturday morning. Whether Mr. Vallandigham will follow in the afternoon *depends upon circumstances.*"

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

A Ship Propelled by a Turbine Wheel.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* says that two mechanics have been for ten days building a small expermental ship there, which will be launched, when complete, in the Nashua river, and make a trial trip. It is thirty-two feet beam and eight feet depth of hold, and its peculiarity is in the propelling power, which is a novelty invented by a man who has followed the sea for many years. It is thus described:—

The propelling power is to be the turbine wheel, set at the bottom of a flume rising five feet from the ship's bottom. The water enters the flume from the ship's side just below the water-line. This opening is provided with a valve to prevent the water from returning when the ship lurches in a rough sea. How is the water to leave the ship? asks every one. From the bottom of the flume, near the turbine wheel, a tunnel 18 inches in diameter extends along the ship's bottom to the extreme stern. This tunnel is to be so constructed as to constitute a vacuum, and is to be supplied with a set of revolving fans to accelerate the egress of the water, and with valves to prevent the inflowing of the water from the stern. The water in the flume will have a head of five feet, furnishing a power of nine horse. Now the inventor, who is one of the workmen, expects to secure one hundred revolutions of the screw before the outer valve in the tunnel is reached by the outflowing current of water, or a rate of speed equal to five miles an hour. A moving vessel always makes a trough in the sea at the stern, and the faster the vessel moves the greater the trough. This trough will lessen to a considerable extent the pressure on the outer tunnel valve, and the remaining force necessary to overcome the pressure, open the valves, and release the water is expected to be created by the movement of the vessel itself. The principle is that which will empty the bowl of a common clay pipe drawn rapidly through the water. Once in motion, the ship is expected to attain a rate of speed only equalled by the power of the turbine.

A HOLOCAUST.

Coal Oil Again—Three Children Burned to Death, and Two Others Injured.

A serious fire, attended with the loss of three lives, took place on Wednesday night at Howard's station, Mississippi. Burton Brooks, a respectable colored man, built for himself a shanty at the place mentioned, and had lived there about two years with his wife and six children. At about eight o'clock on Wednesday night Mrs. Brooks finished some washing in the kitchen, and went with her husband to visit a neighbor who lived a few hundred yards distant on the Manchester road. The children in the meantime went to bed. While the old couple were sitting on the porch of a neighbor's house a flame was seen issuing from their own dwelling. They hurried to the place, and found to their horror that the dwelling containing their children was encompassed by the fiery element, which was raging with much force. There was evidently no possible chance of saving the house, and the father, Mr. Brooks, made his way into the burning mass. One of the children, a bright boy of nine years, named Dixie, had been lying on the floor when the fire broke out, and woke up in time to escape and give the alarm. The eldest of the children was a girl of fifteen years named Alice. She was an invalid, and was got out alive, but was dreadfully burned on her lower limbs, and is not expected to recover. Josephine Brooks, aged thirteen, one of the family assisted in rescuing her sister, and was badly burned on the arm. The three remaining children were burned to death. After the fire had been put out, they were found burned to a cinder in the debris.

The origin of the fire is attributed to a coal-oil lamp, which had been left burning on a table in the room adjoining the sleeping apartment, but which was taken by one of the children into the latter. It was a large lamp, holding about a quart of oil. There was also a can of coal oil in the house. The lamp had no chimney to it.

—One million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire last year in Pittsburg.

—The West London *Advertiser* reports that a party of ten undertakers went to the Derby upon a hearse drawn by four black horses.

SECOND EDITION

THE BERLIN FESTIVITIES.

The International Society.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Connolly Tragedy.

Communists in New York

New Dominion Advices.

Serious Railway Accident.

Earthquake on Long Island.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The German Rejoicings.

BERLIN, Sunday night, June 18.—The troops were entertained yesterday with dinners and dancing everywhere. At the Palace there was a state performance of opera, attended through special invitation only. The display was gorgeous in the uniforms of the military officers. The civil officers occupied the pit and the diplomatic corps the proscenium. Everybody except the American Minister were in uniforms. Ladies only occupied the front row, and none except the maids of honor the second tier.

To-day was devoted to thanksgiving in all the churches, which were crowded. The national prayer, composed by the High Consistory, was read in the Cathedral, which was splendidly decorated. Dom Choir sang *Te Deum* magnificently when the service was concluded.

NEW YORK, June 19.—European news received by mail contains the following items of interest:

Castelar,

the Spanish Republican orator, delivered a powerful appeal in the Spanish Cortes on the 29th ultimo for mercy for the fugitive Communists.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Time* writes that the International Society, from which sprang the Paris Commune, numbers 2,500,000 members in Europe.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—Ponyer-Quertier, who has been seriously ill, has recovered his health, and resumed his duties as Minister of Justice.

The father and mother of

General Rossel

have implored mercy for their son of Thiers, but the President is uncompromising, and says the law must take its course.

The press continue attacks upon

The Bonapartes.

The *Figaro* praises Chambord, and the *Siecle* urges a union of the Republicans against the Prussians, "their real enemy, forever cursed."

Rioting at Brussels.

LONDON, June 19.—A special despatch from Brussels says the Civic Corps was compelled to intervene for the preservation of peace. They used bayonets, and several of the rioters were hurt. Members of the International Society are said to be ringleaders in the outbreak against the friends of the Pope.

Obituary.

George Grate, the historian, died yesterday, aged seventy-seven.

The American Artist Bradford

lectured yesterday evening before the Royal Institution, Lord Lindsay presiding, upon "Greenland, Ice, and the Esquimaux." A large number of the nobility were present. The speaker was heartily congratulated upon the success of his effort by Lord Lindsay and Mr. Tindeh.

The Emperor and the Czar.

LONDON, June 19.—The *Post* has a special from Berlin announcing that the Emperor William goes to-morrow to Ems to meet Czar Alexander. The Emperor leaves Berlin to-day for Baden-Baden, at which place he will stop a few hours before proceeding to Ems.

The Government of Tunis has raised difficulties concerning the treaty of peace recently negotiated by its representatives with the Government of Italy.

The Italian Budget.

MADRID, June 19.—The Commissioner of the Budget has approved the bill recently introduced by Moret, Finance Minister, providing for the indemnification of the Bank of Paris for the withdrawal of the treaty under which it was to have negotiated a Spanish loan.

This Morning's Quotations.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes, 52f.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—10:30 A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer. Uplands, 8¼@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Corn, 31s.

LONDON, June 19—11:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅛@92¼. Bonds of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 90⅛; 10-40s, 88¼.

LONDON, June 19.—Tallow, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. Sugar, 31s.@31s. 6d. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 19—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—1:30 P. M.—Cotton active and firmer; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d.@8¾d. The sales are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 6000 for export and speculation. Sales at sea nearly due from New Orleans, at 8¾d. for middling.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Serious Railroad Accident.

TORONTO, June 17.—A serious railway accident occurred about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, near Erastoine station, ten miles east of Napanse, on the Grand Trunk Railway, to the express train going West. A Pullman and two other passenger cars were thrown from the track by a defective rail, turned over, and rolled down the embankment. Twelve persons were more or less injured. The following are among those injured:—Edward Daley, of Richmond, seriously; D. Walters, of London, Ontario; Mrs. A. Lowry, of Kingston; M. Hoate, of Point Hope; C. Videam, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; Mrs. Videam, seriously; James Caruthers, of Castleton; Dr. E. F. Beals, of Windfield, N. Y.; Thomas Keys, of St. Catherines; A. M. Hammond, of England; A. B. Symonds, of Perth; W. P. Moore, of Chicago; James Armstrong, of Westminster. The injured passengers were all able to leave on their journey but Edward Daley, who was badly injured in back and thigh; Mrs. C. Videam, from near Ogdensburg, and Mrs. A. Lowry, of Kingston, were both seriously injured. All are under attendance, and will recover.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Stabbing Affray.

ALBANY, June 18.—A terrible affair occurred at a place called "Nigger Hollow," a mile back of Greenbush, at 2 o'clock this morning, between three white men and six negroes. The party had been gambling and drinking, and finally got into a wrangle. The negroes were armed with knives and razors, and stabbed James Donnelly, white, ten times in the abdomen and in the shoulder. He cannot recover. Another white man has a cut sixteen inches long across the abdomen, while the third has innumerable flesh wounds. The police authorities are endavoring to arrest the blacks.

New York Communists.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A meeting of New York Communists took place yesterday. The Paris Commune was fully endorsed in a series of resolutions, and M. Thiers was denounced as a second Charles IX, and the order of his government for the "indiscriminate slaughter o men, women, and children by the Versailles troops" as a second St. Bartholomew massacre

Particulars of the Connolly Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The particulars of the double murder and suicide of Dr. Connolly on Sunday are of absorbing interest. Dr. Connolly had been for some two or three days on a periodical "spree," and Saturday and yesterday he took occasional doses of morphine to quiet his nerves. About 4 P. M. yesterday he entered the bedroom of himself and wife on the rear of the second floor, taking his two children with him and locking the door. His wife soon afterwards endeavored to enter, but without success.

The police, warned by the neighbors, entered the house about 7 o'clock, and forced open the door. The room being dark the gas was lighted, when a horrible spectacle was presented. On the bed lay the father and children, all dead and literally bathed in blood. The children had nothing but their night clothing on. The father was clad in a white undershirt, covered with blood, while a pair of red flannel drawers served to add to the ghastliness of his appearance, leading one to believe, at the first glance, that his entire clothing was soaked in blood from head to foot.

The head-board was spotted with blood, and the bed clothing and mattresses soaked. A rubber ball, with which the children had apparently been amusing themselves, all bloody, lay on the bed. The weapon the lunatic had used also lay on the bed. It was a carving-knife with a blade sixteen inches in length, and tapering gradually to a fine point. The throats of both children had been cut, their jugular veins being severed. The throat of the father was cut nearly from ear to ear, and there were besides several stab wounds in the breast in the vicinity of the heart. A physician examined the bodies, and announced that death had occured several hours previous. Mrs. Connally was rendered insane for the time by the terrible discovery.

Earthquake Shock.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Last night, at five minutes past ten, there was a severe shock of an earthquake on the northern shore of Long Island. In Brooklyn, on the hill, and on Staten Island, the reports indicate a wave whose centre was probably further east, somewhere in New England.

FROM DELAWARE.

Launch of a New Iron Propeller—Description of a Magnificent Craft.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, June 19.—To-morrow morning at high water there will be launched from the yard of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company a new iron propeller steamship of 1500 tons burden, and costing, when fully equipped, about $250,000. She has been christened the "William Crane," and has been built for the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company of which S. R. Spaulding, Esq., of Boston, is the President, and George J. Appold, Esq., Treasurer.

She is intended to run in connection with an old established line of steamers between Boston, Baltimore, and Norfolk. This will make the fifth steamer of the company which has been in successful operation for a number of years, and is at present driving a very thriving trade. The new craft is to be under the command of Captain Howes. The other steamers of the Transportation Company are named the George Appold, the William Kennedy, McClellan, and the William Lawrence.

The new vessel is constructed in the most elegant and substantial manner, and when placed on the line will make a very handsome addition to that already flourishing company.

She possesses three full decks having iron beams, iron water ways, and iron bulwarks. On the upper deck aft is a saloon with staterooms having hard-wood finish extending to after hatch. From forward of after hatch to the after side of forward hatch, the machinery is enclosed with kitchen, mess-room, and officers' rooms. The promenade deck extends from forward of these rooms out to the rail all around the vessel aft, with rail and rope netting, seats, etc. The pilot-house and companion-way-house, with rooms abaft, is on the promenade deck. The vessel to be schooner rigged, with two masts and short bowsprit, with wire standing rigging. The general arrangement of the ship and joinery is similar to the steamer George Appold. The length of the vessel is 220 feet on the water line, 37 feet beam, and 24½ feet deep, and is moulded from an approved model by the well-known builder, John Lyan, of Philadelphia. The keel is made of flange plate iron, 120 inches long, 23 inches wide and ⅝ inch thick, hollowed 5 inches deep, forming keel limber. The ends of plates turned, and the edges planed and connected with ⅝ inch butt straps, double riveted. The stem, stern port, and rudder are all of the most approved and substantial construction, and the floors, reverse bars, and centre keelson of a similarly powerful build. The rigging is to be of galvanized wire, four shrouds on each side wormed and served and set up with dead eyes and lanyards. The joinery of the saloon on the upper deck is of hard wood finish of approved style; with dining-saloon, pantry, state-rooms, and water-closets; having double circular stairway leading to the promenade decks, with alcoves to the state-rooms. The cylinder is to be of the best iron for the purpose, 60 inches diameter, and 44 inches stroke; valve ports to be at each end with slide valve, and to have adjustible cut-off valves operated by right or light hand screw, with pawl wrench. The propeller wheel is of cast iron, 13 feet 3 inch es diameter, and about 21 feet pitch. The vessel has two return tubular boilers, with 224 tubes of 3 inch diameter and 9 feet long. Each boiler has separate steam chimney and smoke-stack. The thickness of the iron, in shells, 5-16 inch; legs, ⅝ inch; lower leg plates, 7-16 inch; tube sheets, 7-16 inch. They are braced and stayed to stand a hydrostatic pressure of 45 pounds to the square inch.

The vessel has been in the course of construction about four months, and will be ready to take her place in the line in a short time. She is of beautiful model, and the arrangements for the reception of freight and passengers are most complete.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Murder of a Citizen.

BOSTON, June 19.—Bernard J. McGuinness, twenty years old, a resident of Cambridgeport, was killed on Saturday in an affray while returning from a picnic. Henry Muller is under arrest, and the Coroner's jury is investigating the case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 19—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer stands above the average south of Kentucky. It has fallen since Sunday A. M. in the Mississippi valley, with local storms in Iowa, but is now risen again. An area of low pressure exists over Lake Huron. The storm which Sunday morning extended from Lake Ontario south and eastward is now off the New England coast, and the barometer is quite low. Fresh northwesterly winds, with clear weather, prevail in the Middle and Southern States, and threatening and cloudy weather in the Ohio valley. The temperature has risen slightly on the Upper Lakes.

Probabilities.—It is probable that pleasant weather will continue in the Southern and Gulf States and west of Lake Michigan. The low barometer over Lake Huron will probably move southeastwar, d with threatening weather and brisk southwesterly winds on Lake Ontario and in the Ohio valley.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, cp., 112¼; do. 1865, new, 114⅝; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Co., 81; Cumberland preferred, 48; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 117¾; Adams' Express, 80¾; Michigan Central, 125¾; Michigan Southern, 114¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 118¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 123½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 1500 bales middling uplands, 20¾c.; middling Orleans, 21¾c. Flour dull, and market favors buyers; sales 6000 barrels State at $5·60@6·80; Ohio at $6·20@6·85; Western at $5·60@7·20; Southern at $7·30@9. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; spring, $1·50@1·51, afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·60@1·61; no sales. Corn unchanged; sales 42,000 bushels. Oats quiet and steady; sales 16,000 bushels Western at 66@69c. Beef dull. Pork dull. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky nominal at 92½c.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 19—9:15 A. M.—Wheat dull and heavy. No. 2, $1·26½, seller June; $1·25¾, seller July.

Corn dull at 53⅜c., seller June; 54½c., seller July.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	29·94	72	N.	11	Brisk.	Clear
Boston	29·78	54	N. E.	8	Gentle.	Cl. up
Cape May	29·98	67	N. W.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Charleston, S. C.	30·00	78	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Chicago	29·83	70	S. W.	9	Gentle.	Fair
Cincinnati	29·99	67	S.	6	Gentle.	t strm
Detroit	29·85	66	S. W.	5	Gentle.	t strm
Key West, Fla.	30·11	83	N. E.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Memphis	30·05	78	S. W.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Mt. Washington	30·04	42	S.	11	Brisk.	Cloud
New Orleans	30·17	78	N. W.	1	....	Cloud
New York	29·87	62	N. W.	12	Brisk.	Clear
Norfolk	29·94	74	N. W.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Oswego	29·83	56	S. E.	1	....	Fair
Philadelphia	29·92	66	N. W.	....	....	Cloud
Pittsburg	30·10	63	....	....	Calm.	Clear
St. Louis	29·88	70	N.	10	Brisk.	Fair
Washington	29·92	70	N. W.	10	Gentle.	Clear
Wilmington, N.C	30·00	80	N. W.	1	....	Clear

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, June 19, 1871.

The demand for money shows some improvement to-day, but the loanable resources both at the banks and outside are quite large, and currency is accessible on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory to borrowers. Lenders are anxious to place their surplus funds during the current dull season, and good paper finds ready sale at 5 per cent. discount. In call loans the market continues comparatively quiet, and rates are easy at 4@5 per cent. with good collaterals.

Gold rules strong, and the premium took a rather higher range. The sales in New York this morning are quoted at 112⅝@112⅝, closing at 112⅝.

In Government bonds there is a good investment demand, and prices are in close sympathy with gold.

The stock market is dull, but prices are stronger. Sales of City 6s at 100¼ for the new certificates, and Lehigh gold loan at 90, ex int.

Reading Railroad sold at 58⅜@58⅝; Pennsylvania at 61¼; Little Schuylkill at 46⅝; Camden and Amboy at 128; Oil Creek at 52½; and Huntington and Broad Top at 11.

Canal shares were dull. Sales of Morris preferred at 125½. 38¼ was bid for Lehigh and 18⅝ for Schuylkill preferred.

The balance of the list was dull but steady. Mechanics' Bank sold in a small way at 33¾ and Central Transportation at 48¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s... 99¾	13 sh Lit Sch RR.. 46⅝
$17000 Leh 6s gold..s 90	5 sh Cam & Am..c.128
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 96¼	200 sh Read..b30.s. 58¾
$1000 City 6s, New. c&p... 100¾	100 do.....c. 58¾
$2300 do.d billls.100¾	44 sh H & B T pf. 11
355 sh Penna R.s. 61¾	7 sh O C & A R.s. 51¾
177 do.allot.s. 61¾	9 sh Cent Trans... 48¾
3 sh Mech Bk..... 32¾	40 sh Mor Cl pf.... Thursday..125¼

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112¾; do. 1864, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do. 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 110¼@110¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115@115½; Gold, 112¼@112¾; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 91¼@91½; Central Pacific Railroad, 101⅜@101⅞; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 84¼@85¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¼@112¾; do., July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do., July, 1867, 114¾@114¾; do. July 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 110¼@110½. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 112¼@112¾. Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	11·15 A. M.	112¾
10·15 "	112¾	11·30 "	112¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 19.—Bark is dull at $28 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanner's Bark may be quoted at $13@14 per cord for Chesnut oak.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is held at $2·15 owing to the recent decline in Linseed oil.

In the Flour market we have nothing that is really new or encouraging to note. The local trade, to whose wants the demand is mostly confined, purchase chiefly of the higher grades of extra families. The sales embrace small lots of superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; 100 barrels Wisconsin extra family at $6·75; 400 barrels Minnesota do. do. at $7·12½@7·50; 250 barrels Pennsylvania do. do., part at $6·25@6·75, and part on private terms; 1500 barrels Quaker City Mills and 500 barrels Western on secret terms; 100 barrels Ohio do. do. at $7; 600 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour is steady at $5·75.

In the Wheat market there is no improvement. Sales of 400 bushels Indiana red at $1·50; amber at $1·64@1·66; and white at $1·67@1·75. Rye ranges from $1·05 to $1·10 for Western. Corn is firm and in better demand; sales of 1900 bushels Western yellow at 77c.; 4000 bushels Western mixed at 75@76c.; and 35,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Oats are also firmer, and 4500 bushels Western sold at 66@67c.

Whisky is offered at 94c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 19.—There was quite a lively demand to-day for Beef Cattle of all descriptions, and prices were fully 1 cent per lb. higher than at the close of our last report. We quote choice at 7¾@8¾ cents; the latter for fancy; fair to good at 6@7 cents; and common at 4½@5¾ cents per lb. gross. Receipts, 1900 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
43 Owen Smith, Western Pennsylvaia, 7¾@8.
55 Alex. Christy, Western, 7@8.
60 R. Maynes, Western, 6¾@7¾.
45 James Christy, Lancaster co., 7¾@8.
70 John McArdle, Western, 7@8.
22 James McCleese, Chester co., 6@7¼.
67 P. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
45 P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7¼@7¾.
40 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
100 James McFillen, Western, 7¼@7¾.
42 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 6¾@8.
309 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6¾@8.
50 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7¼@8.
141 M. Ulman, Lancaster co., 7@8¾.
45 Daniel Smyth & Bro., Western, 7¼@8.
70 Mooney, Miller & Co., Lancaster co., 7¼@8¾.
42 Dennis Smyth, Western, 7@8.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@7¾.
80 G. Schamberg, Virginia and Pennsylvania, 7@8.
40 H. Frank, Western, 6@7½.
93 Hope & Levi, Pennsylvania, 7@8.
50 L. Frank, Pennsylvania, 6¾@7¾.
29 Elcorn & Co., Western, 6@7.
11 Leavenstine & Frank, Western, 6¾@7.
27 S. Frank, Western, 6@7.
21 D. Bachman, Kentucky, 7¼.
14 L. Horne, Chester co., 5@6.

Cows and calves were slow to move, and prices rather weak. Sales of fresh cows at $50@60, and springers at $40@50. Receipts, 250 head.

Sheep met a good demand at an advance. Sales at 4¾@5¾c. per pound. Lambs were taken at 7@10c., the latter for a choice lot. Receipts, 14,000 head.

For Hogs a better demand prevailed, and holders succeeded in realizing an advance. Sales at 6½@7c. per pound, the latter figure for extra corn-fed. Receipts, 3000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....80

SUN RISES.....4·31 | MOON SETS.....9·8
SUN SETS.....7·31 | HIGH WATER.....2·43

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 19.—Steamships Tarifa, from Boston, and Minnesota, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 19.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs Miniaka, Eliza, and Henrietta, from Ponce; Sophia, from Demarara; and Randolph Payson, from St. Thomas. Passed out, ship Locadid, for Rotterdam, and steamer Liberty, for Havana.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr James L. Maloy, Russell, East Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, Newport, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Salem, do.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans 16th inst. via Havana, 4 days and 6 hours, with cotton, hides, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans:—Mr E A Yorke and lady; Mr Henry Otis, wife, and child; Mrs M W Thomas; Mrs Jennie Farrell; Mrs Catharine Goodwin; Mrs Kate Goodwin; Mrs B. Bedell; Messrs Geo Decan, L Badri, and W Johnson. From Havana:—Don Carlos De Sasa and wife; Don Gonzalo Hernandez; Don Alfredo Almeida y Diaz; Mrs Matilda Mockabee; Donna Josefa Aguerro; Messrs H C Swain, John Whitehouse, Patrick Dougherty, John Barrard, W B Hunter, and George Wilkins; Don Felix Aguilar; Don Jose del Caso; Donna Sobrina Fernandez; Don Jaimi Mallol; Don Luis F Robaina; Don Francisco Toscano; Don Andreas Trapaya; Don Cayatano Gervaso; Don Antoline Fernandez, daughter, niece, and servant; Mr and Mrs T M Jenks; Mrs Palominio; Messrs Jas C

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SUCCESSES OF THE WOMEN DOCTORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in its session in Williamsport, rescinded, on the 15th inst., as we were confident they would do, their rule prohibiting consultations with women physicians, or with those medical men who either taught or consulted with them. The reformatory measure was barely passed by a majority of 10, after a heated disscussion and against an obstinate opposition.

The battle for the admission of women to the ranks of the legitimate medical fraternity seems destined to be fought on conservative Pennsylvania soil, and at the same time the victory has been gained with such wisely just restrictions upon them as to make their ultimate triumph more secure. The struggle in Philadelphia began last year upon the admission of the students of the Female Medical College to the clinics of the University and Jefferson College. The contest was bitter, and waged, we are forced to say, on both sides with not much discretion, but it has resulted in the triumph of the progressive party.

Clinical lectures are provided by the Board of Managers for the class of the Women's College, although the provision was made that they are to be kept strictly separate from those for the male students. The board were forced to this decision by the contributors, which is a significant hint of the popularity of the movement. A second battle was fought later, when Dr. Thomas, one of the Faculty of this college, applied for admission as a delegate to the annual meeting in San Francisco of the American Medical Association. The claims of women were urged and contested during several sessions, when the conservatives temporized by postponing the matter indefinitely, and Dr. Thomas remained triumphantly in possession of his seat. In Philadelphia, also, the American Homœopathic Institute passed the resolution admitting to full and honorable membership all properly qualified physicians of either sex.

In the Quaker City, therefore, the way is made open and pleasant for any woman who deems this profession her legitimate path to usefulness. The only organized opposition to women remaining in Pennsylvania is to be found in the Philadelphia County Medical Society—a purely local opposition, which will rather serve as a spur to energy, we foresee, than prove a let or hindrance. We think the active friends of the women in the late convention worthy of especial mention. They are, as might be surmised, among the ablest and shrewdest physicians in the State. They were Drs. Joseph Parrish, of Media; Hiram Corson, of Montgomery county; Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia; Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester; and Traill Green, of Easton.

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. World.

We touch bottom. The descent has been long, and to lovers of the Constitution most painful. But there is a point beyond which the American people will not allow their liberties to be invaded, their supreme law to be violated, by any party, under any pretext, or in the name of any cause, however specious. We believe that point has been reached and passed. The powerful resistance made by some of the ablest Republican leaders to the usurpation of power by the Executive, to the proscription of men like Sumner, to the abuse of patronage, to the refusal of a Republican caucus to permit bills for removal of taxation to be even considered, and finally to the utter prostration of civil power at the feet of a soldier who would be dictator if the people were as cringing and subservient as the majority of "his faithful Senate," proves, we feel assured, that a large body of the Republican voters will no longer sustain the usurpers at Washington in their assaults upon the rights and interests of the people. These leaders, brave as they may be, have not so sharply contended against the majority, in the face of a proscription never surpassed for bitterness, without ample assurances of support from the people. They are not men to speak thus strongly without arousing public attention and fixing the convictions of thousands of thinking men. The measures which they denounced were so extraordinary that only a plain exposure was needed to arouse against such deeds the indignation of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens. That exposure, if made by Democrats alone, would scarcely reach the mass of Republican voters. But it will reach them when made by Republican leaders so prominent and influential. We look forward, therefore, with confidence to a general and overwhelming reaction against that power which has so misruled the country.

It is high time. Year after year radicalism has become more daring in its disregard of every constitutional obligation; more open in its assaults upon the rights of the people and their local self-governments; more rapid in its strides towards centralization of power; more shameless in its defence of monopolies and contempt for the interests of the millions who labor and are robbed of their earnings. Starting with a false policy towards the South—a policy of repression, severity, and force—instead of that statesmanlike liberality by which alone the bitterness of feeling left by a civil war can be removed, radicalism has tried one expedient after another in vain. Each measure has aroused greater irritation of feeling and ended in more conspicuous failure; each failure has forced the party to choose between a total reversal of policy and the adoption of measures still more harsh. Shame to confess that they had blundered drove some forward, vindictive feeling some, desire for party success others, and pure ignorance, misinformation, and utter want of statesmanship made many the facile tools of desperate demagogues. There are men who deliberately calculated upon the irritation and violence which harsh measures would provoke at the South as a means of reviving the war spirit at the North and as a pretext for resort to more shameful abuse of power. Under these influences radicalism has been hurried forward in a mad career which, in the nature of things, could end only in its overthrow or in military despotism. Each new measure of repression strained the Constitution still further. One after another the safeguards of individual liberty and the rights of local self-government have been broken down. Between the Ku-klux bill, which empowers the President to suspend the habeas corpus and use force whenever he pleases, and a military despotism more absolute than that of Russia, there is but a single step and a narrow one. Let the next Presidential election pass without reaction and rebuke, and that step will also be attempted

We rejoice, then, that reaction seems sure and near at hand. We speak not as partisans. Dearer than any party is the country. Higher than obligation to any party is our duty to the republic—to that experiment of self-government which, within a few short years, will either vindicate itself or end in failure. That it may not fail radicalism must be arrested in its mad career. If the reaction be thorough it was of minor consequence whether it came under one banner or another. Possibly public opinion might have been so rapidly aroused that the Republican party itself could have cast out its evil spirits; but the Ku-klux bill settles that question; it is the clutch of despotism upon the throat of that party which will not be shaken off, and a wise Democracy has now but to invite and welcome the aid of all honest and patriotic men. A better day will dawn. Lawless soldiers will be dismissed from halls of state, to make room for men who respect the laws and know something of statesmanship. Political freebooters will be warned to seek other lands where Saxon love of liberty does not forbid chronic revolution. The madness of partisanship will cool and give place to a reasoning and candid patriotism. That horrible apparition—the man on horseback with the naked sword—visible now these six long years in the political horizon, and growing ever nearer and more distinct, will vanish forever. Justice, with her equal balances, will once more appear.

Hasten the day, brave Republicans who battle against the wolves of party to save liberty and justice from their jaws. Hasten the day, stanch and patriotic Democrats, who can well afford to forget how long you have denounced this fatal policy if in the end your country may be saved. Join hands, both, in one vigorous and resolute effort, not for this party or for that, but to arouse the people of this land to a sense of their danger and their duty. Bring it to a vote whether the "peace" which we are promised shall be such as the Czar gave to Warsaw. Bring it to a vote whether free America means to build up thirteen Irelands between the Potomac and the Ohio and the Gulf. Let it be at once adjudged whether all the industry of the land shall be at the mercy of a few monopolists, and all its liberties at the mercy of a few demagogues and one soldier!

"THE PATH OF THE POSSIBLE" FOR FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

In 1869 the Emperor Napoleon III had presented to him the alternatives of liberalizing his Government or foreign war. Failing to try either course, the downfall of his dynasty by revolution was certain. He chose to temporize for a year, giving the people the semblance of liberal reforms, until he found that the morsel only made their hunger greater and angrier; and then, as his devices became more and more transparent, he took the fatal step, and plunged into war. While he was yet hesitating, and before the effect of the elections of May and June, 1869, on the imperial policy was apparent, M. Renan, one of the most accurate historians and one of the most acute and courageous thinkers of France, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a paper entitled "Constitutional Monarchy in France." It was a philosophic analysis of the cause of events since the revolution of '89, and an eloquent plea to the Emperor to abandon personal government and establish the firm guarantees of a constitutional monarchy. There is in this article, which was reprinted in pamphlet form and widely read, much that bears on the recent past, the present, and the future of France.

M. Renan traced the ills that have afflicted France, the instability of her Government, the superficial and often deceptive character of her institutions, the terrible possibility of bloody anarchy forever overhanging her course, and the decay in her of the elements of a great nation, to a vital error born in the days of the great revolution, and inherited by two generations since. France "believed," said M. Renan, "that liberty may be established by the sovereignty of the people and in the name of a central authority, whereas liberty is obtained by small local conquests, one after another, by gentle reforms." The First Empire was the logical consequence of the immense importance attached by Frenchmen to the Central Government. "The State established in the French way is too strong; far from guaranteeing all liberties, it absorbs all liberties; its form is either the convention or despotism." The restored Bourbons fell before the first active revival of the revolutionary idea, which demanded liberty of the Central Government. The House of Orleans was undermined by the same restless craving. The Republic failed at the same point, and the Empire succeeded only because it met the hunger for universal liberty, distributed from Paris by the splendid illusion of universal suffrage. In 1869, however, the Empire found itself face to face with the old problem. "The Empire was a despotism surrounded by fictions; the representative fictions slew the despotism." At this point Napoleon postponed his answer to the fatal questions the country proposed, and turned to war.

It is easy to trace through the late convulsions the working of the idea which M. Renan follows from '89, and which he styles "the eternal French error of a distributive justice, for which the State holds the balance." The patience of the country under the astounding usurpation of the Favre-Gambetta "Republic," the readiness with which it allows the Assembly, elected to make peace, to contemplate the making of a Constitution, the frenzied effort of the Commune to snatch by violence in Paris the power to impose on France its wild ideas—all are symptoms of the operation of that insane over-estimate of the central authority. But these symptoms were accompanied by other and healthier ones. The provinces—which, in May and June, 1869, first gave the Emperor preliminary notice of their growing independence—have slain the Commune; they have fought with Paris and are victorious. And the sentiment which sustains Thiers, however temporary it may prove, however surely it may yield under the discontent which the impossibility of guaranteeing liberty from either Paris or Versailles will occasion, is now very obviously the imperious desire for order, whatever becomes of liberty. Here, then, in this momentary suspense of the passion for "liberty through the sovereignty of the people," is an opportunity to begin those measures, possible alike to a republic or a monarchy, which M. Renan urged on the Emperor, and which must form the first step in the progress of the French people toward freedom not granted, but earned and possessed. Among those enumerated by M. Renan are:—Decentralization, diminution of government, strong organization of the commune, the canton, the department; the development of a good primary instruction, and of superior instruction capable of giving to the morals of the educated class the basis of a solid philosophy; the formation of an Upper Chamber providing varied modes of election, and realizing, by side of the simple numerical representation of citizens, representation of special interests; neutrality of the government in social questions; entire liberty of association; the gradual separation of the Church and State—"the condition to everything serious in religious opinions."

This is a formidable programme, but it has a simple principle as the basis of all its suggestions. Who shall say that the writer may not address M. Thiers and the Assembly today, as he did the Emperor in 1869? To reject the advice may be as fatal now as it has already proved to be on one occasion.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square. No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89.

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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871, for building a One and One Half (1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court House (Va.) National Cemetery.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.

Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
6 14 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of HAVERFORD Street, from THIRTY-EIGHTH to THIRTY-NINTH Street.

On DIAMOND and BODINE Streets, from the south curb line of SUSQUEHANNA Avenue along BODINE Street to DIAMOND Street, thence along DIAMOND Street to the west curb line of AMERICAN Street.

On HALE Street, from the south curb line of MONTGOMERY Avenue and connect with the sewer in COLUMBIA Avenue.

On VIENNA Street, from the south curb line of FRANKFORD Road, and connect with a sewer already constructed on the said VIENNA Street, to a point fifty-three feet northward of MEMPHIS Street.

On SECOND Street, from the northwest curb line of CUMBERLAND Street to the sewer in YORK Street.

On MONTGOMERY Avenue, from the sewer in TWENTY-SECOND Street to RIDGE Avenue.

On TWELFTH Street, from WALLACE to MELON Street; said sewer to be constructed in the usual form with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

And a SEWER ACROSS MULBERRY Street, at the distance of fifteen feet southerly of MEADOW Street, in the Twenty-third ward; said sewer to have a clear inside diameter of four feet, and constructed according to plans and specifications furnished by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

With such manholes as may be required. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
6 19 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, and 26th wards.
Second " " 5, 7, 8, and 9th "
Third " " 6, 11, 12, and 13th "
Fourth " " 10, 14, 15, 20, and 29th "
Fifth " " 16, 17, 18, 19, and 28th "
Sixth " " 21st "
Seventh " " 22d "
Eighth " " 23d "
Ninth " " 24 and 27th "
Tenth " " 25th "

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (suoject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
6 12eod t6 24 Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES,
5 26 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly.....$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870.....$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths21t

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.

STORE SHADES made and lettered.

Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

S. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3?7 tuthssm PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70..... 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,2?

Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	295,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,945
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	33,301
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $973,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449 62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388·06

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $300,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAR. H. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v?	$1,293·557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,376·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	5,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1869.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Iiey,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At Hayne's pottery, No. 975 North Second street, yesterday morning, Cornelius Mahoney, while carelessly handling a pistol, accidentally discharged it and shot John Cox, aged twenty years, who was standing near by. Cox was taken home, at St. John and Beaver, and died shortly after. Mahoney gave himself up, and is now in custody waiting the investigation by the Coroner.

—The Historical Society have resolved to do all they can in aid of the proper celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.

—Thomas Doran, who has a very appropriate alias of "Piggy," stabbed his mother at their home, Philip street, above Jefferson, yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—Advices from Central Arizona report fresh discoveries of gold and silver deposits to a great extent.

—The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed in Boston, Charlestown, and other Eastern cities, and San Francisco, on Saturday.

—General Burnside is considering the propriety of removing the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic from Washington to New York.

—The Apaches recently made a raid within sight of the city of Prescott, and ran off with nearly 200 head of cattle and killed several men.

—Secretary Fish has made up his mind to retire as soon as he can settle, on a satisfactory basis, business which has engaged his attention while in office.

Foreign Affairs.

—Yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

—The Central Committee of Paris has been reorganized.

—The reorganization of the French army is rapidly progressing.

—The issuing of a French loan is contemplated for the 20th instant.

—It is rumored that General Cluseret is alive, and has been arrested.

—Further advices as to the recent hostilities in China are anxiously awaited in England.

—The result for the first levy for the Italian army in the Roman provinces is satisfactory.

—The grand review of the French army, which was to take place yesterday, did not come off.

—A London despatch says that Disraeli is not to be deposed from the leadership of the opposition.

—The Greek Government has forwarded an immediate recall to Mr. Rangabe, its envoy to Washington.

—A gang of supposed Fenians broke into a militia armory at Mallow, Ireland, on Saturday night, and carried off 120 rifles.

—The total number of insurgents shot in France by order of the drum-head courts-martial since the capture of Paris is eighteen thousand.

—The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated with great eclat at the Vatican in Rome on Friday.

—The Turkish Government refuses to receive Mr. Tricoupis as ambassador of Greece, for the reason that he was foreign minister of that country during the Cretan insurrection.

—Jules Favre has defended his non-acceptance of peace on the occasion of his visit to the German headquarters, on the ground that Bismarck had demanded the cession of Strasbourg.

—A grand court dinner was given at Berlin on Saturday. The Emperor William proposed a toast thanking the people and the kings and princes of the minor States of now United Germany for the aid given him in the overthrow of France.

—A branch of the International Society has disclaimed connection with those who have accepted the responsibility for the conflagrations in Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injurious Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 816 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses.* Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 25. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*

6 1thstu6m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,

"First Manufacturer of Regulators,

"Freiburg, Germany.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 8mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

7·30 GOLD LOAN.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ARE NOW SELLING AT PAR,

The First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad COMPANY,

BEARING SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST; AND SECURED BY FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS, AND ON MORE THAN

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. There is no other security in the market more safe or so profitable.

The highest current price will be paid for U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, Maps, and full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by
BOWEN & FOX, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourt and Market streets.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, No. 131 S. Third street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., 121 S. Third
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 S Third street.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 S. Third street.
GEO. J. BOYD, No. 18 South Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 Dock street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 318½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
JOHN MOSS, JR., No. 206 Walnut street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
3 27mwf3m

The Six Per Cent. Loan

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Penna.,

Has been made by

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

A Legal Investment

For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.

A limited amount is still for sale at

85

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

2 6 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET

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THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

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Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

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7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

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The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

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8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

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All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

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SEA OF ICE is in preparation.

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Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t

Round Trip.....$2·00

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FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.

8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
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Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 3t6

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WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

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Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
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MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1871.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S DYING ADVICE TO THE DEMOCRACY.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM on Wednesday was interviewed by one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, and expressed his views on the political situation in very clear and emphatic language, and his sudden death will give to these, his last utterances, a value they perhaps would not otherwise have had. Good advice is always worthy of consideration, no matter who gives it; and although it was certainly strange for Mr. Vallandigham, in the face of his past record, to so utterly repudiate all the most cherished ideas of the party of which he has for so long been an extreme representative, it cannot be disputed that he was substantially right in his demand for a new departure, no matter what might have been the motives by which he was prompted. Those who have been opposed to the Vallandigham theories in the past cannot but wonder, however, why he did not have prescience to advocate a new departure for the Democracy several years ago, when a cordial acceptance of the results of the war would have saved not only the South but the nation at large many of the delays that the work of reconstruction has encountered. It required no very profound statesmanship to discover that slavery and all the issues that arose out of it died when Lee surrendered his army, and if men at the North like Mr. Vallandigham had cheerfully accepted the conditions of defeat, and devoted their energies not to the obstruction of the Government in the difficult task it had in hand, but to aiding in the work of restoring the Southern States to their proper places in the Union, and in convincing the Southern people that their own interests as well as those of the nation demanded that the new order of things should be cordially concurred in, many of the disabilities under which the South now labors might with comparative ease have been avoided. It was the Democrats of the North who encouraged the people of the South to resist reconstruction, as they had encouraged them during the war to resist the armed forces sent against them. It was the moral support of the Northern Democrats that prolonged the war, and made the final defeat of the South much more overwhelming and bitter than it would otherwise have been; and it was their evil counsels, and the false hopes that they held out, that kept alive such organizations as the Ku-klux, and rendered necessary such severe enactments as the Ku-klux bill passed at the last session of Congress. The only effect of the policy pursued by the Democrats has been to prolong the unpleasant situation of the Southern people and to make a Democratic return to power more than ever problematical. But now when the Democrats of the North, or at least the leaders of the party, are convinced that a new departure is imperatively necessary, the Southerners are not able to see the force of their reasoning, and very justly consider that they are disposed to abandon principles for pelf. Apart from all this, however, there can be doubt that great good would result to the nation at large if the advice of Mr. Vallandignam were to be taken. He said in the interview referred to, that "if the Democratic party refuses to move to the front and accept the new order of things it will simply pass away, and some other party, made up of the earnest and progressive elements of the old parties, will take possession of the Government." Such a departure as this would justly be looked upon with suspicion by those who have been the opponents of the Democracy during the last ten years, and it would be attributed more to a desire for office on the part of certain politicians than to any patriotic motives. If such a reform, however, were once fairly inaugurated, there can scarcely be a doubt of its success in the near future if not in the immediate present, for it would be impossible to revive the old issues, and the old Bourbons of the Democracy, North and South, would either be obliged to join the reformers, or else sink out of sight. It would be interesting if we could know exactly what grand progressive ideas Mr. Vallandigham proposed that his regenerated Democratic party should go before the nation with. His remarks at the interview recorded in the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* indicate that he was in favor of inaugurating an annexation policy which would extend our dominion over the whole continent. Perhaps a new departure might be made in this direction, but we scarcely think that it would be possible to get up any very great amount of enthusiasm with regard to the enlargement of our dominion just at present. If the Democracy, however, must have a policy, this may answer quite as well as anything else, and it would be a relief to have their orators and organs dilating upon the advantages of annexing Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and other outlying territory, rather than expending their eloquence in denunciations of the fifteenth amendment and the reconstruction laws of Congress.

THE INCOME TAX.

SEVERAL important cases were argued before Judge Strong, presiding in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, which involve the constitutionality of the income tax. The principal ground taken by the opponents of the tax is that it is necessarily a direct tax, and that it must therefore be apportioned among the respective States (if it is imposed at all) according to their representation, instead of being collected from individual citizens in such manner that some sections of the Union pay much more than their proportionate share. This point was well sustained in the arguments made on Saturday, and it is difficult to see how they can be completely answered. The income tax is unjust in principle, unfair and unequal in practice, and liable to so many objections, that it would be very satisfactory, even at this late day, if it was condemned by the highest legal tribunal of the country on the grounds advanced. Congress should have abrogated it, absolutely, at the last session, but, since demagoguism on the one hand and pretended national necessities on the other prevented a repeal, it is to be hoped the courts will put their seal of condemnation on this iniquitous mode of raising revenue.

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE IN PROSPECT.

THOSE Englishmen who, having neither titles nor wealth, are unable to see the advantages of a system of government which has nothing but its antiquity to recommend it, but who, on the contrary, in the payment of heavy taxes which many of them have no voice whatever in imposing, are brought face to face with its disadvantages, and who are crushed beneath the weight of a system which cannot be defended except upon the ground of expediency and the difficulties of making a change to anything better, are about to have another excellent chance to indulge in abuse of the respectable old lady who figures as the head of the State, and whose large family absorbs so much of the national cash. The Duke of Edinburgh is about to be married to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, the sister of the Princess of Wales, and as a matter of course the usual marriage portion and annuities will be demanded and granted by those who have the disposal of the people's money. The angry growls excited by the depletion of the public treasury in behalf of the Princess Louise have not yet subsided, when royalty again waves the red flag in the face of the unpleasant republican bull which has of late been frightening the British isle from its propriety; and the Queen and her numerous family will be furnished with a fresh evidence of the small hold they have upon the affections of the people who pay them so handsomely for doing nothing. There can scarcely be a doubt that the clamor in this instance will surpass that which has scarcely yet subsided, for the male members of present royal house are by no means as popular as their sisters, and the Duke of Edinburgh in particular has made himself specially obnoxious by the mean and contemptible disposition he has shown on several occasions where the honor and dignity of the nation were involved; so that it is not likely that more consideration will be shown him than was shown to his sister Louise, when she recently turned her back upon the traditions of royalty by marrying a subject.

THE feeling of disgust and indignation awakened among the Republicans of Philadelphia by the general character of the nominations made last week, rather increases than diminishes as time goes on, and as the extent of the outrage inflicted upon a respectable, patriotic, and intelligent constituency is duly appreciated. The election of such a ticket, as an entirety, would be so disgraceful and so injurious to the interests of the community that it cannot be compensated for by any real or alleged partisan advantage. If it is wrong, in any movement, to avoid doing evil that good may come of it, it is certainly wrong to elect incompetent, untrustworthy, or corrupt men to important local offices under the delusive idea that good principles can thus be advanced. The greatest stigma now attached to the Republican party of Philadelphia is founded on the allegation that in a local sense it is the serviceable agent and the subservient slave of heartless, knavish, and greedy plunderers; and the very life of the party, if it is to live in this locality, depends upon the vindication of its fair fame from this fearful charge.

NOTICES.

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SUMMER CLOTHING! SUMMER CLOTHING!
BOYS'! BOYS'! MEN'S! MEN'S!
BOYS'! BOYS'! MEN'S! MEN'S!
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CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
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Largest assortment in the city!
Largest variety of Styles!
Handsomest Cut!
Best Workmanship!
Lowest Prices! Lowest Prices!
Great Care to Please!
Linen Coats and Suits!
Duck Suits! Duck Suits! Duck Suits!
Drap d'Ete Suits! Drap d'Ete Suits!
White Vests! White Vests!
Thin Garments! Thin Garments!
Dusters! Dusters! Dusters! Dusters!
WANAMAKER & BROWN, WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL,
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LETTER FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

The State Editorial Excursion.

Editorial Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 15, 1871.

The growth of this metropolis of lumberdom within the last few years has been very rapid, the population having risen from six to eighteen thousand in about six years, partly in consequence of the large profits derived from the lumber business during the war, and the subsequent expenditure of some of these profits in splendid local improvements—partly on account of the steady increase of railroad facilities, but more especially, perhaps, on account of the construction of a gigantic boom, or series of booms, on the Susquehanna, for the distance of about ten miles above and below this city. The boom is a State institution. Nothing like it, or equal to it, is to be found anywhere else, except, possibly, in a structure on the waters of the Penobscot, in the heart of the lumber region of Maine. To construct these booms a chartered company has obtained privileges giving it partial, and in some respects complete, control over the Susquehanna for a distance of about thirty miles; and this concession encountered such bitter opposition, alike from parties who desired to form a boom at a point on the Susquehanna below the limits of this State, in Maryland, and from a portion of the lumbermen in this region, that it was only obtained after a desperate struggle.

The magnitude of the interests at stake may be inferred from the fact that the cost of the booms and their appurtenances is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; while the supply of pine logs usually detained in the booms, annually, is about 220,000,000 feet, or more than enough to stock the entire Philadelphia market. The practical effect of the boom is to centralize the business of sawing these logs, and preparing them for the use of builders, as boards, laths, etc., at Williamsport, instead of having it distributed at a hundred points. The boom also puts in the hands of the Williamsport saw-mill owners and operators, to a large extent, the business of seasoning as well as sawing lumber; and instead of the old system of sending to the city twice a year, at the time of spring and fall freshets, an uncertain supply of lumber, the Williamsport dealers carry such large stocks that orders can be filled at any period of the year, as demands arise.

The boom, which is the leading agent in accomplishing these results, needs for its successful operation a gigantic dam, costing about a quarter of a million of dollars, and making, at the favorable point selected, a stretch of slack water probably fifteen miles or perhaps even more in length, and having an average width of about five hundred yards. Through this great reservoir, at convenient points, and in close succession, five booms have been constructed, with a total capacity of storage equal to double the amount of lumber now usually stored in them during each year. The leading idea is to leave about half the breadth of the river unobstructed, and, so to speak, to fence off the other half as a reservoir for logs. A succession of large piers, numbering in all about five hundred, are built about midway in the river—not from shore to shore, but parallel with the current—these piers strongly resembling those which support country bridges over comparatively large streams. Between the piers there is a space of from fifty to one hundred feet, over which long pieces of stout timber, fastened to the piers, are kept floating—and they constitute the boom proper—their service being to direct and confine the logs in the channels selected for them. In these channels or reservoirs millions of logs are at the proper seasons piled upon each other as compactly, yet as irregularly, as huge cakes of floating ice are sometimes packed in obstructed portions of large rivers.

The lumbermen in the pine regions above Williamsport, consisting in part of Clearfield, Potter, and Elk counties, as they cut their logs and drag them to the tributary streams, mark each log with an initial, sign, or trade-mark selected by the sawmill owner for whose use they are intended, and after the logs destined for two hundred or more sawmills are floated to the boom and plunged apparently in inextricable confusion, they are finally assorted by these marks and delivered to their respective owners.

The Herdic House is a large brick structure, handsome and complete in all its appointments, seated in the midst of a magnificent lawn, where a lovely sward stretches beneath a shade of grand old trees, adorned and variegated with rare shrubbery. In front of it is a spacious street, on each side of which are a number of remarkably handsome and spacious villas, standing far back from the street and surrounded on every side with broad lawns of most exquisitely-kept green sward, even and smooth as a carpet, and exhibiting the ceaseless care and labor which alone can produce perfection of culture. Such splendid villas as adorn the fair heights of Germantown or Brooklyn here beautify the central street with foliage and flowers, making Williamsport a lovely succession of gardens through the length of its principal promenade.

The saw-mills are a wonder of mechanical ingenuity and of commercial enterprise, and the mighty results rise all around in mountains of boards which are robbed of all their usual prosaic unsightliness by the vastness of their number and the white gleam that proves that they are the result of a few days' endeavor.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, the city of Williamsport welcomed the editors of Pennsylvania by the courteous voice of its chief, the Mayor of the city, in the beautiful hall of the Academy of Music, redolent with the odors of natural flowers culled from its own gardens, and draped by a happy fancy with wreaths of living greenery, swayed gracefully between the pillars of the arched galleries. The remarkably handsome stage gave room for the officers and orators of the occasion, and to say that Henry G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, President of the State Editorial Association, directed the proceedings, is to say that the meeting was bright and genial, without a lagging moment. An essay on newspapers was read by J. Luther Ringwalt, and a poem on the printing press, written by D. Brainerd Williamson, was, in his absence, very effectively rendered by Eugene H. Munday.

In the evening the editors and their wives, sisters, or daughters met around the festive board, in a bright array both of dress and address worthy of the State they represented, and the hours flew by on winged feet while appropriate toasts were genially and eloquently responded to by Mr. Furey, of the Mauch Chunk *Times;* Mr. Capron, of Williamsport; Hon. Henry S. Evans, of West Chester; Jacob Ziegler, of Butler; Judge Narr, of Trenton; Mr. Kennedy, of the Carlisle *Volunteer;* Mr. Pangborn, of Jersey City; Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., of Philadelphia; and Henry T. Darlington, Esq., of Doylestown.

The editorial party, comprising about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, will continue their excursion to-day by a trip northward to Watkins' Glen, and all its members are highly gratified with the success which has attended this first attempt at a social union of the Pennsylvania press.

J. L. R.

The Northern Tier—Peter Herdic—Minnequa—Watkins Glen.

MINNEQUA, June 16.

The excursionists connected with the State Editorial Association left Williamsport yesterday morning, journeyed thence to Watkins—a distance of one hundred miles, nearly due north—passing through Lycoming and Bradford counties, of Pennsylvania, into the State of New York, and returned here to-day. Much of the region traversed was in former times studded with pine forests, but while some of it still furnishes considerable quantities of lumber, and while a few coal mines have been opened, the chief industrial interest at this day is pastoral agriculture. Bradford county has long been noted for the number of farms into which it is subdivided, and the adjoining portion of New York is cultivated with such laborious and unceasing care that it liberally supports its thriving metropolis, the city of Elmira, containing about seventeen thousand inhabitants, and located at the intersection of the Northern Central and Erie Railroads. All of this region is something of a table-land, as it is considerably elevated above the level of the sea, without being thoroughly mountainous. Minnequa is on the line of the Northern Central, about forty miles north of Williamsport, and it is rapidly rising into notoriety as a favorite mountain watering-place. A hotel, affording accommodations for several hundred persons, and surrounded by such appurtenances to the pleasure of tourists as gas-lit lamps, billiard-rooms, ten-pin alleys, bath-rooms, pleasant walks, and a tame bear, has been constructed here—cultivated hillsides skirting the southern exposure, while a broad expanse of forest extends along the northern side of the railway. The special attraction, aside from those named, and aside from the clear mountain air, is the Minnequa Spring, whose waters, without containing enough of sulphur to be repulsive to the taste, possess some of its healing virtues as well as medicinal qualities derived from other minerals duly set forth in an analysis. The Minnequa House is an unusually large and fine hotel to spring up suddenly in a comparatively remote region, and its existence is due to the enterprise of that locomotive and enigma of the central portion of Northern Pennsylvania—Peter Herdic. All important advance steps are credited chiefly to him. Born and bred in the lumber regions surrounding Williamsport, he went, not many years ago, to that city, poor in purse, gifted only with the rudiments of a rudimentary education, but possessing indomitable energy, daring enterprise, unflagging industry, and courageous resolution. As new necessities are developed, he either takes a leading part in supplying them or sets the ball in motion solitary and alone, and sometimes amid the plaudits of his townsmen, and sometimes amid a storm of obloquy, he advances Williamsport rapidly on the road to progress, according to one version, and on the road to financial ruin according to another. The Minnequa House is but one of his structures. The Herdic House at Williamsport—a solid brick building, comparing favorably in size and accommodations with the largest hotels of the country—is another. Then, although Herdic had influential associates in fighting the long local, financial, and legislative battle for the boom, he was the inspiring spirit of the struggle. He carried a proposition to pave more than three miles of the streets of Williamsport with a Nicholson pavement, got the contract for constructing it, laid down the pavement, and took his pay in city bonds aggregating an amount which runs up into very respectable figures for an inland city. He has also constructed at Williamsport a fine trotting course, with a stand capable of accommodating thousands of spectators; a pond in which trout are cultivated; and he has taken an active part in so many other movements that have hastened the growth and enhanced the prosperity of Williamsport, that he is an object of nearly universal comment in this region, and the great wonder is what Peter Herdic will or will not do next.

The extreme northern point reached by the editorial excursionists was the pleasant town of Watkins, beautifully situated at the head of Seneca Lake, on the line of the Northern Central, three hundred miles from Philadelphia. The lake itself (on which the party had a fine steamboat excursion yesterday evening), combined with the invigorating mountain and mountain lake air, is no slight attraction, but Watkins Glen, leading from the southern end of the town far up the mountain side, is a never-failing source of delight to every tourist who possesses a spark of love for unique, impressive, and grand natural scenery.

The name of this wonderful curiosity is deceptive, and conveys no idea of its character. It is a canon or canyon, rather than a glen; or a series of canons rather than a series of glens. Webster defines a glen to be "a secluded and narrow valley; a depression or space between hills," and this definition is much less applicable to the succession of wonderful, beautiful, and impressive sights at Watkins Glen, than the definition of canon or canyon, viz.:—"A deep gorge, ravine, or gulch between high and steep banks, worn by watercourses."

Twenty or thirty thousand years ago, according to the geologists, the solid masses of rock on the side of the mountain bordering on the valley below the head of Seneca Lake were rudely torn asunder, leaving an aperture of various widths from ten or twenty feet to as many yards, of a height at various localities from one hundred to three hundred feet, stretching back for several miles from the valley and gradually attaining over this distance an elevation of about one thousand feet above the waters of Seneca Lake. Through this aperture, which is formed of a series of layers of rocks, chiefly shale, a small stream has been winding its devious way, now expanding into a peaceful little rivulet, anon converting itself into a picturesque waterfall, and frequently carving out of the solid rocks pools varying in depth from forty feet to depths that plummet has never sounded.

The opening to the so-called glen is a clear-cut canyon, consisting of walls of rock, as regular, on the southern side, as a piece of artificial masonry, about seventy-five yards long, and from one to two hundred feet in height. After the glen proper, a series of stairways, cut sometimes out of the solid rock, and consisting sometimes of ladder-like wooden steps, furnish a track over which the tourist presses onward, upward, and occasionally across the glen, to behold at every turn and at every winding some picturesque and beautiful new combination of towering rock, tumbling waterfall, placid pool, and silver-thread streamlet scenery. There is no real danger in passing over these footpaths, but as they occasionally overhang yawning precipices, they afford to the bold an opportunity for congratulating themselves upon the possession of stout nerves, and to the timid so fair an excuse for timidity that, if fainting had not become unfashionable, some of the passages in Watkins Glen would be a capital place for indulging in that old-time luxury. As at present arranged, the tourist passes from glen to glen, until about five or six are visited in succession—all being, in fact, mere continuations of each other, and forming, as a whole, as unmistakable a canyon as was ever formed in a mountain side. While each of innumerable scenes has its special admirers, no lover of the sublime and beautiful can fail to find much here adapted to his special tastes. The rainbow of Watkins Glen was one of the most bewitchingly beautiful things I ever beheld, and if nothing else was to be seen there, this alone would be well worth a visit. At one of the most charming and picturesque portions of the gorge, where titanic masses of rock rise up in grand confusion, and where mirror-like pools reflect back bright gems of mountain scenery, a thin spray-like stream, which might well be called a bridal veil, tumbles over the side of the rocks in such minute particles of water that it forms at this particular locality a perpetual miniature shower, the drops being apparently converted into a thousand minute crystals, through which, when the sun shines, a charmingly bright and resplendent miniature rainbow is seen. To the eye it appears scarcely ten feet distant; its arc is scarcely twenty feet in length, and in altitude it is beneath, rather than above, the spectator—so that he literally looks down upon the brightest, loveliest, and most enduring of little rainbows—and if there is a spark of poetry or romance in his composition, his feelings are wrought up to exaltation by this irresistible combination of the loveliest charms of natural scenery.

J. L. R.

FRAUDS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

Messrs. Editors:—As life insurance through the numerous agencies of Eastern companies has become a very important business in our city, not only as concerns the companies, but those who are insured, it behooves the public to be on their guard against fraudulent representations. In looking over your advertising columns I notice the statement of an Eastern company whose assets amount to millions, and in connection therewith it gives two instances of its *equitable* settlement of policies, which it would lead us to infer had been legally forfeited.

Now, as I am cognizant of a case where it has compelled an individual to seek through the medium of the law redress for the non-payment of a policy of $5000, which was regularly issued by the agency in this city, through its agent and medical examiner, I feel disposed to ventilate the subject at an early period, with *names, facts,* and *figures.* Able counsel has been employed (and additional if necessary) to show up this concern to our courts of justice, and thereby prevent the unwary from falling into a similar trap.

The *quibbles* resorted to in order to avoid payment of the policy will be abundantly exposed, but in the meantime the unfortunate holder will have to await "the law's delay."

The newspapers of New York are now engaged in showing up the *Life Insurance Frauds,* and the decisions of our courts daily exhibit the attempts of many of these "Artful Dodgers" to avoid the payment of their just debts.

JUSTITIA.

Life Insurance—Alleged Misrepresentation

Albert H. Wright vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—This is one of four suits brought against various insurance companies to recover the amount of policies issued on the life of George Schott. The whole amount of insurance on the life of deceased was about $55,000, and in the former suits, as already published in the *Herald,* the verdict was in favor of the plaintiffs, all of whom, as is plaintiff in this case, were creditors of the deceased. The defense in this case, as in the others, was that the insured misrepresented the condition of his health in answering the long line of questions put to him at the time the policy was taken out; he then claimed being afflicted with a malignant stricture, which impaired his health and resulted in his death. The evidence was very voluminious, occupying three days, but was purely medical and of no interest to the general readers of the *Herald.*

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,389·15.—*New York Herald.*

CITY ITEMS.

PANIER SASHES for the seaside is the settled fashion for young ladies and misses. They are to be worn to reach to the hem of the dress. Eyre & Landell, No. 400 Arch street, having made this a specialty, all the young belles now rush to this popular old corner, because they know it is the headquarters.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

TEN PER CENT. compound interest is the basis of the tontine dividend policies issued by the "Equitable Life." If a belief that your life will be prolonged has prevented your insuring, then take one of these policies as an investment and secure the larger benefits of survival. The plan is indorsed by our ablest financiers. Send your age and get particulars. I. L. REGISTER, General Agent, No. 432 Chestnut street.

MARRIED.

KATZ—LOEB.—On Thursday evening, June 15, 1871, by the Rev. G. Pape, Mr. MARCUS KATZ to Miss JULIA LOEB, both of this city.

XAVIER—MARTAINZA.—In this city, June 3, by the Rev. Willard M. Rice, D. D., Mr. LEM XAVIER to Miss KATE A. MARTAINZA, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

COXE.—On the evening of June 17, CHARLES W COXE, aged 66 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 Pine street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

LILLAGORE.—On the 17th inst., WILLIAM H. LILLAGORE, son of the late Elias and Elizabeth Lillagore, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends, also Mt. Olivet Temple of H. and T. of T. T., also Mt. Olivet Union Social Temple of T. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 Christian street, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church for interment.

SELLERS.—On the 18th inst., ELIZABETH SELLERS, in the 79th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the time of funeral.

SPERRY.—On the 16th inst, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Laurence Hawkins, No. 1028 Master street, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John and Sarah Sperry.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Aaron Sperry, Horsham, Montgomery county, Pa., on Wednesday morning, June 21, at 10 o'clock. Friends from the city take 8·25 A. M. train N. P. R. R. for Penllyn, where carriages will be in waiting.

WILLIAMS.—On the 17th inst., KATHARINE SHOTWELL, infant daughter of Rynear and Emma E. Williams.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.

JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

now ready at the offices of SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 218 S. Delaware avenue; D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street; GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street; THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st. BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.

May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Stated Meeting will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 20th, at 7½ o'clock, for the transaction of the usual business, and to take action upon the supplement to the charter, approved May 20, 1871, authorizing the issue of thirty thousand dollars of bonds. 1t*

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN Executive Committee.—The members elect will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 19, at 8 o'clock, at No. 528 N. EIGHTH Street, for the purpose of organization.

James Heslet, Samuel Caldwell, John E. Lane, John H. Seltzer, Peter J. Donnelly, Thomas R. Evans, Peter Lane, Jr., William B. Sloan, William Palmer, Charles E. Graeff, Henry Freeze, Thomas C. Steel, Thomas C. Jones. 1t*

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Directors for Renewal of Certificate of 8 Share f Stock in the Mercantile Library Company, No. 426, standing in my name, the original having been lost or mislaid.

1t ROBERT R. STERLING.

LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC E. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm6] No. 815 SWANSON St. above Queen.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Turkey and the United States.

Report of the Mixed Commission.

The Floods in the South.

Gloomy Prospects for Crops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Subscriptions to the New Loan

to-day, $104,000.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that the amount of tax due from the

New York Central Railroad,

under the recent decision of Commissioner Pleasanton, will be paid without unnecessary delay.

Turkish Sanitary Dues.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter from Baltazzi Effendi, Charge d'Affaires of the Sublime Porte, enclosing the report of the Mixed Commission charged, more than two years ago, with the revision of the tariff of sanitary dues in the Turkish empire. The new regulations went into operation the 13th instant. Every vessel from whatever country arriving at an Ottoman port shall pay a duty calculated on its tonnage, according to the following rules:—

From one to five hundred tons, inclusive, 22 paras, and from 500 tons upwards, 12 paras per ton. In other words, every vessel pays 22 paras for the first 500 tons and 12 paras for the tons in excess of 500. The following are exempted from all sanitary dues except the pay of guards:—1. Vessels of war. 2. Vessels which have been forced to put into port, provided they engage in no commercial operations in the ports which they have entered. 3. Fishing vessels.

The Southern Floods.

An official letter received at the Treasury Department from Monroe, La., June 13, says:—

Excessive rains have fallen throughout North Louisiana since the 14th day of April. Large portions of the parishes bordering on the rivers Mississippi, Ouachita, Red, and Black are under water. Bridges and ferry-boats have been carried away. The mail routes have been abandoned, or if the mail-bags are carried through, they are first opened and relieved of all official packages. These are left in some stable or outhouse to rot. Advices from Shreveport state that nothing has been received from this office since May 13.

The prospect for a

Cotton Crop

is exceedingly discouraging. Planters in the swamps have been compelled to replant many times. In many cases, the last planting having failed, they have abandoned the enterprise. In more favorable localities the stem is so indifferent that

No More than Half a Crop

can be had. The prospect for corn is equally unfavorable. The condition of the ground has prevented the planter from working. Weeds and grass have become deeply rooted, and threaten the little corn standing. The general prospect is gloomy.

Political Agitation

continues. The bitter feeling entertained by the largest portions of the whites towards the blacks and officers of the State government has become intensified in this immediate vicinity by the result of a recent local election. At any time within the last ten days a conflict seemed unavoidable. Threats have been freely indulged. Both parties are well supplied with arms and appear eager for the conflict. Bands of armed men are reported to be ready and only waiting for summons to begin the work of bloodshed. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, planters, and officials attend to their various occupations with revolvers lying within easy reach. Notwithstanding all this I trust the crisis is passed, but should not be surprised if the difficulty culminated in bloodshed at any time.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Death of Vallandigham—Meeting of Citizens.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—A meeting of citizens was held this morning in the Chamber of the Board of Trade to take action in regard to the death of Mr. Vallandigham. Dr. J. S. Vattier was called to the chair. A short address was made by W. S. Groesbeck, in which he alluded to the high personal qualities of the deceased and especially to the loss his death has occasioned to the State and nation at this time.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The sudden death of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham by a casualty, under circumstances of great public interest, has awakened the sympathies of the people, who honor bravery, honesty, and ability; and whereas, the citizens of Cincinnati, irrespective of party, have met to mingle their sorrow with the bereaved family and immediate friends of this widely-known citizen;

And whereas, The death of a citizen distinguished for courage and intelligence is always a public calamity, but when the loss occurs under such circumstances the sorrows and sympathies of the whole people are aroused; therefore

Resolved, That the city of Cincinnati unites in the deep sorrow felt by all ranks and parties in Ohio at the sudden death of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and in earnestly appreciating his noble qualities, and sincerely sympathizing with his family and immediate friends.

The officers of the meeting were appointed a committee to escort the remains, and a special committee was appointed to complete arrangements for the funeral.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph

Bank Robbery—Shooting Affair, etc.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 19.—The National Fulton County Bank of Gloversville, was robbed on Saturday, at 1 P. M., of bonds amounting in value to over $30,000.

Homicide.

John Lucas and Marcus Dye, residents of this village, had an altercation at one o'clock yesterday morning, growing out of ill feeling with reference to escorting a girl home. A scuffle followed, and Lucas shot Dye, killing him almost instantly. Lucas was arrested. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Dye came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Lucas, without designing to effect death.

LADIES' LINEN SUITINGS
AT
MILLIKEN'S,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
Selling Retail at about Wholesale Prices.

PLAIN BUFF LINEN LAWNS, MODE COLORED LINENS.
FINE NATURAL FLAX COLORED LINENS, CHOCOLATE COL'D LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
FINE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED IRISH LINENS.

Fine assortment of Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Swiss and India Mulls, Tarlatans, French Muslins, Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, etc. etc.

BARGAIN LOT OF IRISH LINENS.

A few pieces of REAL GOOD IRISH LINEN, suitable for Shirting or for Ladies' use, at 37½ cents per yard; regular price 50 cents.

Also, a few more pieces of the FINE LINEN at $5 PER PIECE.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Excursion, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Intensely hot weather is prevailing.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, together with Sir Harry Parker, General Schofield, and twenty-five others, have started on a grand excursion to the Big Trees and the Yosemite valley. They are provided with tents and complete camp equipage.

Mrs. Sinclair and daughter, Mrs. Albert D. Richardson, left overland for the East to-day. Messrs. Bryant and Packard and other members of the correspondents' party leave to-morrow.

Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided three suits in which N. W. Spaulding is the plaintiff, involving a patent for movable saw-teeth, sustaining the patent on all points. This is one of the largest patent litigations that has ever occurred on the Pacific coast.

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

John Wanamaker.

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.
ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
5 19 fmw3m

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—The above Hotel having been entirely refitted the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel.
G. M. BRITTON & SON,
6 15 6t Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR VISITORS FROM THE CITY.—The undersigned has just fitted up an elegant Boarding House for city sojourners in the country at the village of BUSHKILL, Pike county, Pennsylvania. Bushkill is located between Milford and Stroudsburg, 21 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. It is a picturesque, airy, and healthy place. Its surroundings are hills, mountains, valleys, waterfalls, cascades, and everything desirable in country life. He has yet room for a limited number of visitors, and can accommodate early applications. For further information address JAMES B. SCHOONOVER, Bushkill, Pike county, Penna. 6 19 mtuths4t*

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop't,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to
A. P. COOK, Proprietress,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL
Is now open for the reception of guests.
Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address
EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engage Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc, address ROBERT SHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

AMERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTIC AVENUE, near the depot, Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased and refitted by by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 16 1m GEORGE GLENN.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues,
Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 10 1m M. C. BRODIE.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

The July number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has been sent us by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, has the following table of contents:

"The Mont Cenis Railway and Tunnel," A. H. Guernsey, with thirteen illustrations; "Poet and Painter, Miss H. R. Hudson; "The United States Naval Academy," Allan D. Brown, with twelve illustrations; "Along the Florida Reef" (concluded), Dr. J. B. Holder, with seven illustrations; "The Recovery of Jerusalem," Lyman Abbot, with twelve illustrations; "Put-in Bay," William B. Hincks, with four illustrations; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc. (concluded); "Music in the Night," Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The American Baron," by the author of "The Dodge Club in Italy," "The Cryptogram, etc., with three illustrations; "When this Old Flag was New," R. H. Stoddart, with thirteen illustrations; "The Saddest of all is Loving," Miss Laura Sunderland; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," etc.; "The Star-Spangled Banner," Mrs. Nellie Eyster; "The Spectre from Elba," Benson J. Lossing, with five illustrations; "The Story of a Handkerchief," J. W. De Forest; "Climate of the Lake Region," Professor A. Winchell, with four illustrations; "My Two Lime Trees," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" "Queen Louise, of Prussia," Frances Shaw; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

—The editor, from his 'Easy Chair," utters some sound doctrine with regard to the "mounting" of plays, which we quote for the benefit of our readers:—

The propriety of the modern manner of "mounting" plays at the theatre with the strictest regard to what is called historical accuracy was the subject of an admirable essay a year or two since by Mr. Richard Grant White, and the splendors of the "revivals" at some of the theatres, and especially at Booth's, constantly suggest the question to those who, sitting in that theatre, await the rising of the curtain. "If Henry the Eighth is to be played" asks Pistol of his companion, "would you see his Majesty enter in Wellington boots and a cocked hat? and Queen Katharine in such a dress as your cousin Kate wears, conquering, every evening? If it is Macbeth or Hamlet, will you have them in our hats and dress-coats? And if not, if you will have their costume such as we know that they wore, why not have the objects around them such as we know that they were? The palace of Henry the Eighth, whose domestic life Goldwin Smith says used to be felicitously described by an old Oxford professor as 'clouded with infelicities,' was not furnished with carpets and Paris upholstery. If, therefore, you will dress him as he was, do the same justice to his house. Let us have persons and scenes as faithfully reproduced as possible."

To this, which is the fair, usual statement of the argument, the friend seems to answer that he would be obliged to Pistol if he would describe the dress of Macbeth and of Hamlet; and if he cannot accurately do so, will he say how important that kind of accuracy probably is if even he can not determine it? Does he think that the other spectators will be troubled by anachronisms and improprieties of detail in representation if he is not? And, if so, is not the reason this—that Macbeth and Hamlet are not figures of history, but of the imagination, and that although the scene is laid in Scotland, it is not the geographical Scotland, the land o' bannocks and barley-meal, but a true fairy-land, like that Shakespearean Bohemia which is washed by the sea? They are denizens of the realm of imagination. Therefore we must discriminate. Dramas that are strictly historical and local must be treated differently. Henry the Eighth, for instance, is a clearly outlined figure in the fancy. His burly person, his cap and feather, his doublet, are parts of his impression upon the mind. The mention of his name recalls them all. Therefore, if the royal Blue-beard should be represented in a summer sack of to-day and trowsers which would have satisfied D'Artois, we should all greet his Majesty with uproarious laughter. And so with Queen Katharine and Richard the Second and Richard the Third. The association of these persons with another time and costume is so universal and absolute that some degree of accuracy in the accessories is indispensable. But even this may go so far as to destroy the real effect of the play.

Thus Bulwer's play of *Richelieu*, which must have been written for Mr. Crummles' renowned tragedian, Folair, it is so full of tedious "gag," was put upon the stage at Booth's Theatre with the utmost study and care. Richelieu's chamber was a reproduction, it is said, of an old room in Rouen, and it may well have been, for in every detail it was admirable. When the curtain rose and discovered 'Richelieu' sitting at his table with his study lamp, the dim light obscurely thrown upon the recess in which was the heavily draped bed, the fire burning in the chimney, and the massive ceiling—these admirably finished details, with the careful costume and withered figure of the Cardinal, made as perfect a picture as could be seen. A series of such would be a unique and delightful entertainment. It was old France, and this was the famous French minister. But when he spoke—! What! did his Eminence speak English in his soliloquies?

Upon which Pistol, of course, explodes, and remarks that such a question is foolish, because, he says, something must be left to the imagination. His friend does not deny it. But he says that if the appeal is to the imagination, that faculty ought to be helped, and not perplexed. Now the inevitable effect of extreme accuracy of detail in the scene is to quicken the sense of accuracy and propriety. If there is a fire visibly burning in the chimney, the fact of the season of the year is forced upon the mind, perhaps rather impertinently, and it expects and demands that every thing shall conform. It is cold weather, and the mind will look out for cold weather every where. So when the architecture and equipment of the room are unequivocally and characteristically French, and every personage and incident mentioned are French, and the mind, like a stage with a scene, is "set" with France, it is shocked by hearing a Frenchman soliloquizing in English. And the same involuntary logic inevitably carries us further.

We descend from Richelieu's chamber into the street. We stand at the foot of a spacious flight of steps which ascend to the royal palace. The king and his courtiers appear, and presently the Lord Cardinal. There is expostulation, recrimination, and finally "the curse of Rome" is threatened, and the faithful drop reverently to their knees. What do they kneel upon? It is the street of Paris. But the pavement is transfigured Nicolson. It is smooth and clean as a floor. It is no street at all. Pistol again goes off, and demands common sense. To which his friend can only reply that the theory of the representation absolutely requires completeness and symmetry. If the chamber of Cardinal Richelieu in his house in Paris faithfully represented to the least characteristic detail, and the observation has become so sensitive, surely it is absurd to destroy the illusion by emerging from the finished chamber upon a pavement which is no pavement. If you wish the imagination to transform the boards of the stage into a street, it can do it; but it can just as easily transform a few hints of scenery into the Cardinal's room; and, indeed, if you leave it to do that, it will do the other much more readily. Besides, if the imagination is equally active in both scenes, the effect of the whole will be proportional and satisfactory, as it cannot possibly be now.

And there is another obvious consequence of the system of this exquisite accuracy in detail. The last scene in *Richelieu* is a spacious *salon* in the palace. It is admirably done. It is truly French, and as the scene opens you are in royal France itself. It is the finest picture, as in the scene of the Cardinal's chamber. Suddenly into this royal *salon* enter a group of persons, estimable, the spectator is fain to believe, to the last degree, but not in the least royal or courtly. Certainly no sport shall be made here of honest gentlemen honestly earning a living; but the difficulty and danger are as with the Cardinal's familiarity with the English language, and as with the board pavements; or, indeed, they may be not a street but the royal gardens, for boards are as much earth as stone, and the obedient imagination will follow either hint. The fact is that if the scenery exactly represents a royal palace, the actors must exactly represent royal personages, or the impression sought will be lost. Indeed, the principle of this theory of mounting plays is not that they are representations so much as reproductions. And the peril is as in the kindred art of painting. If a tin platter in a picture is painted with such skill of imitation that you wish to thump it, it is certainly a defect, because the other parts cannot be brought to the same perfection.

So while in historical plays there must be a certain regard for propriety of detail, it must not be excessive; it must not seek absolute accuracy, or the harmony, which is essential to reality of effect, will be lost. And this modern method of perfect detail cannot wisely be applied to purely imaginative plays, such as *Lear*, *Macbeth*, and *Hamlet*. They are not of Britain and Scotland and Denmark, nor of any particular century—they are of the world of imagination. One of the most laughable of comedies was the performance of Verdi's opera of *Macbetto* in Florence, when the persons of the drama appeared in tartans and bare legs. The ludicrous effort at reality instantly destroyed the illusion. It would not be safe, indeed, for an actor to come upon the stage as "Hamlet" in the costume of a New York gentleman of to-day; and for the same reason, but the same reason only, that we do not wish to see our friends masquerading in the costume of other times—that is, because we do not wish our attention diverted from the man to his clothes.

An English critic has recently published some extracts from the correspondence of a German gentleman in England a hundred years ago, which are full of shrewdness and ingenuity, and which give us most vivid glimpses of the acting of Garrick. It seems that even then, although, as we know, Garrick played "Hamlet" in a laced coat and tie-wig—the ordinary French full dress of his time—it was a practice which was severely criticized as an anachronism and solecism in costume. But the German gentleman—Mr. Lichtenberg—although he says that he often heard Garrick's taste in the matter blamed, it was never at the time, never during the *entr'acte*, nor at supper, nor just after the play, but when the spell was dissolved, and the mind began to speculate. He says that, of course, Garrick, who had an ample collection of all kinds of costumes, must have had good reasons for his choice, and, like a true German philosopher, he proceeds to prove whether he can enter into the "interior consciousness" of the actor so as to understand the reason.

He finds it in the instinctive perception of a great actor that for the best effect of the play the spectator's seeing and feeling must be identical; and, therefore, that "whenever a familiar and customary costume can be worn upon the stage without offending the susceptible majesty of our erudition, it is the best and the fittest for the actor's purpose." Then he says, with the acuteness of Teufelsdroch, that to the sense of his time the French coat has become a second skin. "It is a coat with a physiognomy. There is significance in its slightest wrinkles, and every crease and fold of it have human expression." And then follows a passage which is the very transcendentalism of the clothes philosophy, and which is also a delightful glimpse of Garrick.

"There is a scene of *Hamlet*," says Mr. Lichtenberg, "which I described in a former letter. In that scene Garrick speaks with his back to the audience. The effect of his utterance depends chiefly upon that of his attitude. You can't see his countenance; you can only see his coat. But the coat is familiar to us, and experience has enabled us to attach, instinctively, particular meanings to particular changes in the appearance of it. At the moment I am speaking of there was a diagonal crease across the back of this coat from the shoulder to the hip, which unmistakably indicated the effort made by its wearer to repress some strong emotion. When I saw that crease in his coat I saw almost as much of the inner workings of the man's mind as the face of him could have shown me had it been visible. Suppose now that Hamlet' 'inky coat' had been cut according to antiquarian prescription, what should I have seen in the crease of it? Nothing intelligible. An actor who has a good figure—and every tragic actor ought to have a good figure—cannot but lose effect by acting in a costume which strikingly differs from the dress in which our eye is helped by habit to distinguish, to a straw's breadth, the too much and too little. Let me explain: I am not asking Julius Cæsar and the English Henrys and Richards to appear upon the stage in the uniform of the Life Guards. The general public has picked up, either at school or from coins and popular prints, quite enough antiquarian knowledge to understand and appreciate, when it sees them on the stage, a great number of costumes which it sees nowhere else. All I mean is that whensoever and wheresoever the antiquary is still dormant in the brain of the public, the actor, if he rightly understands his art, will be the last person to awaken him. * * I think that Mr. Garrick has wisely foregone the small personal satisfaction of a few commonplace eulogiums on his antiquarian accuracy, in order to achieve and hold fast the conquest of a thousand hearts."

Whether Mr. Lichtenberg speaks for himself or for Mr. Lytton, who introduces him, the two gentlemen together contribute a great deal of humor and shrewdness to the discussion of the question.

"THE GALAXY."

The contents of the July number of the *Galaxy* are as follows:—

"Lady Judith, a Tale of Two Continents," chapters xxix, xxv, and xxvi, by Justin McCarthy; "Abbaye aux Dames," by Mrs. Mary B. Dodge; "Republicanism in England," by Justin McCarthy; "Through a Window," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Overland," chapter xl to end, by J. W. De Forest; "The Nether Side of New York," VI—Faro Gambling, by Edward Crapsey; "Conscience," by Marian Douglass; "The Dutch at Home," by Albert Rhodes; "Half an Hour," by Nora Perry; "Ought We to Visit Her?" chapters xx, xxi, xxii, and xxiii, by Mrs. Edwards; "Edinburgh and its Surroundings," by M. E. W. S.; "The Man I Did Not Marry;" "The Kiss," by Charles Sibley; "Recollections of an Old Woman," by E. de M.; "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," by Charles Carroll; "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Why is it so?" by F. A. Blaisdell; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "The Galaxy Club Room;" "The Nebulæ," by the editor.

In the "Galaxy Club Room" we find the following tribute to the memory of "Ben," the Learned Pig:—

THE LEARNED PIG.

I have a turn for swine. I might say that I have a taste for swine. I do not mean a taste for pork, but a liking for the living pig. To put it into plain English, I like the hog. The hog to me is like the fool i' the forest, meat and drink. I study him. I understand him. I am amazed at his ways and am filled with admiration of his sagacity. I was brought up on hog. I had rare opportunities to study his character and appreciate his traits. With due deliberation I assert that for shrewdness of observation, knowledge of character, for thought and memory, your hog excels all the other beasts of the field and forest.

He is selfish. Well, looked at from a certain standpoint, hoggy is selfish. But deprive a man of his hands and tongue; put in him a stomach that will digest Bancroft's "History of the United States," a stomach of great capacity and inordinate demands in the way of appetite; then build up fences, shut the gates and turn loose your dogs, and what will become of a man's generous impulses, etc.? They will go "where the woodbine twineth" over the Erie stock. As it is, with all his advantages, man comes nearer to the hog in this quality than any other animal. As the pig puts at least one foot in the trough while eating, so a man will degrade his possessions in proof of his ownership. This is especially the case with his wife, and would be with his children, but that as they grow older and stronger he grows older and weaker, so the pig mastery predominates in the offspring.

With these tastes and ideas I was walking slowly along Pennsylvania avenue, when I saw the sign of "Learned Pig" done in huge letters upon the side of a house. I read further along that the admission fee was "twenty-five cents—servants, children, ministers of the gospel, and Sunday-schools admitted half price." I brought up a promise to pay issued by our paternal Government to the amount of twenty-five cents, as I did not come under either of the exceptions, and presented it to the guardian of the entrance, who, glancing at me, gave the fractional bit of currency an insulting examination.

"All right," he said, motioning an invitation to enter, and adding apologetically, "No offense, Cap, but counterfeits do gravitate toward scientific swine most amazingly."

The choice language of the doorkeeper impressed me deeply. It was as surprising as the educated hog. Learning had seized upon the concern.

I entered a room that had once been devoted to the sale of intoxicating drinks. It yet retained its counter and its odor. One's nostrils recognized the spirit of departed cocktails and mint-juleps that pervaded the atmosphere, mingling with the vile smell of old cigars. The educated swine was not visible; but certain eminent statesmen, distinguished by their thirst for knowledge, were of the audience. A consumptive young man labored steadily at a hand organ that gave us the air of "Shoo Fly," as if the air of "Shoo Fly" was being jolted over a stumpy corduroy road. In the pauses of this orchestra that came kindly to our relief, we heard certain snores and grunts, indicating that the learned beast of tusks and bristles was reposing from his laborious studies unknown to the audience.

When the room was sufficiently filled, the consumptive orchestra abandoned his post, and going to the door relieved the gentleman who had expressed the sage opinion touching the tendency counterfeit currency had to gravitate to the learned swine. This taker-in of dimes and curious people proceeded in a business-like manner to the counter, and rapping on the side ordered the educated pork, under the name of "Ben," to come forth. A grunt of recognition was the only response. A louder rap and a more imperative order brought a series of grunts, that to those acquainted with hog language meant a remonstrance; whereupon the lecturer reached under and administered certain blows that brought out a squeal and the learned shote. He was of the species known at the West as "saw-back," and described in the language of that region as "slab-sided, long-snouted, and spindled-legged;" of the sort to break a man's heart, if that heart was bent upon adding some adipose to the bone and muscle, so as to bring out the pork in merchantable quantities.

He had, however, an intellectual expression of face, and it was really comical to see the poor animal snapping his jaws together with that emphasis peculiar to an indignant porker, and all the while eyeing from under his lop-ears the holder of the rattan.

"Ladies and gentlemen," began the exhibitor, "this animal is the most intelligent and the best edicated hog in the world. There be some pigs on exhibit that pretend to be edicated pigs, and I don't deny that such creatures have claims; but edication, ladies and gentlemen, to be wonderful, must have a sound basis—an S. B. Now what do I mean by S. B.? I mean mind—I mean brain. Without the S. B. what's a man, let alone a hog? Why, he's an edicated ass. This hog, ladies and gentlemen, has mind—he has edicated mind. He can tell the time of day. He can play poker equal to any Congressman. He can tell the age of an individual, so as to please the ladies and astonish the gentlemen. And don't he know liquor? Well, may be he don't. But just try him, that's all; and if you don't find him drunk as a senator, why constipate my digestion, that's all. Now, Ben, wide awake, old fellow; eyes of Delaware and my stick are on you; astonish these intellectual encyclopædias of homogeneous locomotion."

This amazing use of heavy English evidently impressed Ben with the belief that his exhibitor was swearing violently, and he set about his tasks with a cheerful alacrity that was manifested by a continuous twisting and untwisting of his caudal appendage, accompanied by a series of grunts that told of his anxiety. He gave us the time with accuracy, and as for ages, Ben's education was perfect. He invariably flattered the ladies by reporting their years to be about half the number nature had allowed them, while the men were made so old that the sting was removed in the absurdity. His games of poker and old sledge brought down the house, they were so dexterous and perfect.

After the audience had retired, I yet lingered upon the threshold. I was loth to leave a specimen of hog so entertaining as this Ben. To learn something more, I approached the odd specimen of humanity, and earnestly invited him to a little refreshment at Harvey's. Consenting, we were soon seated, and I led him over his lager and oysters to the subject we were both so interested in. I have had in my time all sorts of table-talk, from horses to wines; but for the first time had a full dish of hog talk.

"Now, my dear sir," I said, leaning over confidentially, with my face braced between my two hands and my elbows planted on the table, "how under heaven do you manage to instruct a hog?"

"Easy enough, Cap, when you once get the hang of it."

"And how?"

"The hang of it lies in the feed. The road to a hog's intellect lies through his stomach. A low diet with high culture is my motto."

"And how did you make this wonderful discovery?"

"Easy enough. I had a cousin in the show business, and he used to tell me how they edicated the animals. The first thing, Cousin Jake said, was to get your animal that had a turn for things naturally smart, you know. Well, I turned that over in my mind, for I was bound to make a raise. The old farm had run under until it looked like a widow's well. While I was thinking about it, I observed that hog. He was the cunningest hog ever set on hoofs. He belonged to an old nigger, and had an eye to cultivating our farm. Ef there was a hole, he'd find it; and ef there was no hole, he'd make it; and ef he couldn't climb an ordinary fence or histe a gate, no hog could. His only enemy was Uncle Sammy's dog 'Camomile.' And here's where the surprising part comes in. Every Saturday Uncle Sammy went off to town and got drunk, and he was pretty sure not to turn up before Monday night; and that dog Camomile went along to take care of the old man. When the old man got into a fight on the ordinance of '87—he was infernal ugly on them ordinances when half tight—Camomile, who didn't care a cuss for the ordinances, but did for Uncle Sammy, went for the seat of the enemy's breeches. But that's neither here nor there. I observed that the hog was very attentive to our farm on them days, and I took to watching him. I'll be hanged ef that hog hadn't the run of the week good as a human, and that dog Camomile wouldn't be fairly out of sight afore Ben 'd turn up, and come in spite of Providence. One day I caught him a-waiting under the bush in the cross-roads, on a rise where he could see both ways, a-watching; and when Camomile and old Sammy were fairly out of sight he gave a grunt and set out on a trot for our farm. And he talked to himself all the way.

"I went for that hog. That intellectual beast took me. I bought him of his proprietor, the colored citizen, for a jug of old rye, and then I set about his edication. I fastened him up in a box and gave him not a ration for twenty-four hours. You ought to have heard that hog remonstrate at the end of that probation. I began with the alphabet and figures. It was mighty slow at first. I really thought that swine would have died at college. But as soon as he got the hang of it, and knew what I was a-driving at, he did pick up amazingly, I tell you. I used to give him stick corn and the rithermatick six hours a day."

"And you have done well with him?"

"Haven't I? That hog Ben has lifted a mortgage, built a new barn, repaired the old house, and put our farm under fence, so as to be hog-proof, I tell you."

"You'll make your fortune out of him."

"No, Cap. The intellectual process is too much for hog natur. He is in a decline. The brain-work's too much for Ben. You see it ain't their natur. In another year he'll have passed away among the enlightened beasts of the past."

"Why don't you turn him out to recruit?"

"Can't do it; tried, but can't. All the natural old hog sense has been edicated out of that beast. He has such a hankering for intellectual pursuits that he can't thrive. No! that hog's a goner—more's the pity."

And a tear rolled down the nose of the professor. Whether this came from lager or love, or a loss of profit, I could not determine.

—The July number of *Godey's Lady's Book* has a steel-plate frontispiece, a double-page fashion plate, and other illustrations, with an attractive variety of reading matter which will be appreciated by the fair sex.

—*The Lady's Friend* for June is finely illustrated, and contains numerous examples of the latest fashions in feminine attire. Its literary contents are up to the usual mark of excellence.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest number of *London Society*, *The Cornhill Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—From W. S. Turner we have received the July number of *Harper's Magazine*, and the following also:—

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine contains a number of entertaining stories, sketches, and poems by popular writers, full descriptions of the latest fashions, information about household matters, etc. It is illustrated in attractive style.

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OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL, Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE, Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6

J. T. EASTON. P. MCMAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PR

A PROSPECTIVE LIBEL SUIT.

THE FREE-LOVE BROKERS TO SUE THE "CHRISTIAN UNION."

Woodhull & Claflin propose to bring a suit for libel against the *Christian Union*, edited by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, charging that in Mrs. Stowe's novel, "My Wife and I," now appearing in that paper, the character of *'Dacia Dangyereyes* is intended for Mrs. Woodhull. The damages are laid at $250,000. In the following chapter of the story the words italicized have been indicated by Mrs. Woodhull as evidently intended for her:—

CHAPTER XXV—(*Continued*).

At this moment our conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Jim Fellows. He seemed quite out of breath and excited, and had no sooner passed the compliments of the evening than he began.

"Well," said he, "Hal, I have just come from the Police Court, where there's a precious row. Our friend 'Dacia Dangyereyes is up for blackmailing and swindling; and there's a terrible wash of dirty linen going on. I was just in time to get the very earliest notes for our paper."

"Good!" said Mr. Van Arsdel. "I hope the creature is caught at last."

"Never believe that," said Jim. "*She has as many lives as a cat. They never'll get a hold on her. She'll talk 'em all 'round.*"

"Disgusting!" said Ida.

"Ah!" said Jim, "it's part of the world as it goes. She'll come off with flying colors, doubtless, and her cock's *feathers will be flaunting all the merrier for it.*"

"How horribly disagreeable," said Eva, "to have such women around. It makes one ashamed of one's sex."

"I think," said Ida, "there is not sufficient resemblance to a real woman in her to make much trouble on her account. She's an amphibious animal, belonging to a transition period of human society."

"Well," said Jim, "if you'll believe it, Mrs. Cerulian and two or three of the ladies of her set are actually going to invite Dacia to their *salon*, and patronize her."

"Impossible!" said Ida, flushing crimson; "it *cannot* be!"

"Oh, you don't know Mrs. Cerulian," said Jim; "'Dacia called on her with her newspaper, and conducted herself in a most sweet and winning manner, and cast herself at her feet for patronage; and Mrs. Cerulian, regarding her through those glory spectacles which she usually wears, took her up immediately as a promising candidate for the latter-day. Mrs. Cerulian don't see anything in 'Dacia's paper that, properly interpreted, need make any trouble; because, you see, as she says, *everything ought to be love*, everywhere, above and below, under and over, up and down, top and side, and bottom, ought to be *love*, LOVE. And then when there's general all-overness and all-throughness, and an entire mixed-up-ativeness, then the infinite will come down into the finite, and the finite will overflow into the infinite, and, in short, Miss 'Dacia's chick's feathers will sail right straight upon into heaven, and we shall see her cheek by jowl with the angel Gabriel, promenading the streets of the new Jerusalem. That's the programme. Meanwhile, Dacia's delighted. She hadn't the remotest idea of being an angel, or anything of the sort; but since good judges have told her she is, she takes it all very contentedly."

"Oh," said Ida, "it really can't be true, Mr. Fellows; it really is impossible that such ladies as Mrs. Cerulian's set—ladies of family and position, ladies of real dignity and delicacy—are going to indorse the principles of that paper; principles which go to the immediate dissolution of civilized society."

"That's just what they are going to do," said Jim; "and they are having a high old glorious time doing it. Mrs. Cerulian herself intends to write for the paper on the subject of fortyfication, and twentification, and *unification*, and everything else that ends with *ation*. And it is thought it will improve the paper to have some nice little hymns inserted in it, to the tune of 'I want to be an Angel.' I asked Mrs. Cerulian what if my friend 'Dacia should rip *an oath* in the midst of one of her *salons*—you know the little wretch does swear like a pirate; and you ought to see how serenely she looked over my head into the far-distant future, and answered me so tenderly, as if I had been a two-hours chicken peeping to her. 'Oh, James,' says she, 'there are many opinions yet to be expressed on the subject of what is commonly called profanity. I have arrived at the conclusion myself, that in impassioned natures, what is called profanity is only the state of prophetic exaltation which naturally seeks vent in intensified language. I shouldn't think the worse of this fine vigorous creature if, in a moment of inspired frenzy, she should burst the tame boundaries of ordinary language. It is true, the vulgar might call it profane. It requires anointed eyes to see such things truly. When we have arisen to these heights where we now stand, we behold all things purified. There is around us a new heaven and a new earth.' And so you see, 'Dacia Dangyereyes turns out a tip-top angel of the new dispensation."

"Well," said Ida, rising, with heightened color, "this, of course, ends my intercourse with Mrs. Cerulian, if it be true."

"But," said Eva, "how can they bear the scandal of this disgraceful trial? This certainly will open their eyes."

"Oh," said Jim, "you will see Mrs. Cerulian will adhere all the closer for this. It's persecution, and virtue in all ages has been persecuted; therefore, all who are persecuted are virtuous. Don't you see the logical consistency? And then, don't the Bible say, 'Blessed are ye when men persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you?'"

"It don't appear to me," said Ida, "that she can so far go against all common sense."

"Common sense!" said Jim; "Mrs. Cerulian and her clique have long since risen above anything like common sense; all their sense is of the most uncommon kind, and relates to a region somewhere up in the clouds, where everything is made to match. They live in an imaginary world, and reason with imaginary reasons, and see people through imaginary spectacles, and have glorious good times all the while. All I wish is, that I could get up there and live; for you see I get into the state of prophetic ecstasy pretty often with this confounded hard grind below here, and then, when I rip out a naughty word, nobody sees the beauty of it. Mother looks glum. Sister Nell says, 'Oh, Jim!' and looks despairing."

"But the fact is," said Mr. Van Arsdel, "Mrs. Cerulian is a respectable woman, of respectable family, and this girl is a *tramp*; that's what she is, and it's absolutely impossible that Mrs. Cerulian can know what she is about."

"Well, I delicately suggested some such thing to Mrs. Cerulian," said Jim; "but, bless me, the way she set me down! Says she, 'Do you men ever inquire into the character of people that you unite with to carry your purposes? You join with anybody that will help you, without regard to antecedents!'"

"She don't speak the truth," said Mr. Van Arsdel. "We men are very particular about the record of those we join with to carry our purposes. You wouldn't find a board of bankers taking a man that had a record for swindling, or a man that edited a paper arguing against all rights of property. Doctors won't admit a man among them who has the record of a quack or a malpractitioner. Clergymen won't admit a man among them who has a record of licentiousness or infidel sentiments. And it women will admit women, in utter disregard to their record of chastity, or their lax principles as to the family, they act on lower principles than any body of men."

"Besides," said I, "that kind of tolerance cuts the very ground from under the whole woman movement; for the main argument for proposing it, was to introduce into politics that superior delicacy and purity which women manifest in family life. But if women are going to be less careful about delicacy and decorum and family purity than men are, the quagmire of politics, foul enough now, will become putrid."

"Oh, come," said Eva, "the subject does get too dreadful; I can't bear to think of it, and I move that we have a game of whist, and put an end to it. Come, now, do let's sit down sociably, and have something agreeable."

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and tweaty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made oy virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certifiates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
City of Philadelphia vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, owner, etc. Lev. fa.; sur claim. D. 70, No. 150.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two-story basement and stone dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Eadline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, 26 feet eastward from Poplar street, containing in front on Eadline street 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to make their claims, or to be debarred from coming upon said fund. HENRY S. HAGERT,
6 9 fmw5t* Auditor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

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TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 5·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottstown	9·15 A. M.
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manaynnk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, add Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 1p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., ·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New Yorx at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 9·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·25 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows, from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry):—

8·15 a. m., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', Vineland, Millville, and Way Stations.

11·45 a. m., Woodbury accommodation.

3·15 p. m., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and Way Stations below Glassboro'.

3·30 p. m., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', and Way Stations.

5·30 p. m. Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro', Clayton, Swedesboro', and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN for Cape May leaves Philadelphia 7·30 a. m.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 m.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9 45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market

FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORTS.

Notes from Long Branch.

—United States Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indianapolis, Ind., is at the Branch.

—The yacht races can be seen with the naked eye all along the bank on the seaside.

—There is no real pleasure yet in the surf. The water produces a chilling sensation. Very few ladies venture in it.

—General Grant has not yet commenced practising in his new rowboat.

Items from Saratoga.

—Union avenue is to be sprinkled at a cost of $1000 for the season.

—The *Sentinel* says Saratoga Springs never looked more inviting than at the present time.

—A change has been made in the proprietorship of Congress Hall; Mr. H. S. Clement has disposed of his interest, one-fourth, to Mr. C. F. Southgate, of Cincinnati, for $140,000.

Newport News.

—Madame Catacazy will be here in August.

—One hundred and twenty families have arrived.

—The Ocean House will not open until the 27th instant.

—The Quakers filled the hotels that were open last week.

—The water is too cold yet to make bathing comfortable.

—Count Corti, the Italian Minister, has taken a cottage on Ray street.

—The Grand Army of the Gulf will hold a meeting and a banquet at the Ocean House the 7th of July.

—There are rumors of a grand hotel on a mammoth scale, to be built before another season near the beach.

—Governor John T. Hoffman has taken a fine suit of rooms at the Ocean House, which he will occupy in July.

—The Episcopalians are holding their State Convention at Trinity Church, and a large number of delegates are in town.

—Newport has determined to stop Sunday liquor selling, but the regular eating saloons and restaurants will be allowed to open.

—Del Fosse, the Belgian Ambassador, and Baron Baltazi, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires, have secured accommodations for the entire season.

—General Sheridan and Ben Butler will attend the annual reunion of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, which will be held in Newport on the 2d of July.

—The Ophthalmological Society of Oculists, of which Dr. Williams, of Boston, is the president, hold their annual convention at the same place in August.

—A fine road has been laid out around Miantonomi Hill to Coddington's Cove, which is three miles in length and sixty feet wide. The views of the sea and land are charming.

—Of 255 summer residing familes at Newport, R. I., 150 are from New York, forty from Boston, fifteen from Philadelphia, fifteen from Providence, and thirteen from scattering cities.

Spray from Cape May.

—A number of fine equipages arrived last week.

—Congress Hall will be crowded by the 1st of July.

—A new style of bathing-suit is to be brought out at the Cape this season.

—The Columbia will open on the 22d inst., with some reduction in hotel charges.

—Never were there so many rooms engaged at the hotels at this early stage of the season.

—The steamer Sue will commence running between Cape May and Philadelphia on or about the 25th inst.

—Real estate agents say that they have rented fifty per cent. more cottages up to the present time this year than they had disposed of at the same period last year.

—A new daily paper, to be called the *Ocean Foam*, is to be started next month by two Philadelphia journalists, for the purpose, it is said, of "referring *in extenso* to the pleasantries of the place."

Miscellaneous.

—A great many Southerners will go to St. Catharine's, Canada, this summer.

—The Glen House, situated at the foot of Mount Washington, has been sold at auction for $61,000.

—Lake Dunmore House, in Salisbury, Vt., will be one of the places for the resort of pleasure-seekers the present season.

—At Bladen Springs, Ala., a billiard saloon has been converted into a church, and good congregations gather every Sabbath. This is the only house of worship at Bladen.

—Oconomewoc is the name of the fashionable watering-place in Wisconsin. It is called "Coony" for short. It lies on a belt of land between two lakes, and within an hour's drive are twenty other lakes.

—Yellow Springs is to have some distinguished visitors this season. Besides ex-Governor Ashley, of Montana, Jeff Davis and General Beauregard are reported as going there to spend the summer. The visitors this year will be mostly Southerners and citizens of Cincinnati.

—Between Long Branch and Newport there is great rivalry, and each claims for itself the honor of the most distinguished society. The contest waxes warmer this year than ever before, and the arrival at either place of any notable is heralded abroad with a flourish of trumpets, and an "I told you so." The distinguished *litterateurs* have decided in favor of Newport, while the stars of the drama and of politics are all gathering at Long Branch.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DISHONEST.—Josephine Houseman, who prosecutes the junk business on Howard street, above Huntingdon, has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Heins for receiving stolen goods. Some time ago the rag warehouse of Adam Bates, in that vicinity, took fire and the soaked rags were spread out to dry. A number of boys stole the muslin, etc., and sold them to Josephine, and this being known, a search was made of the junk shop, and about 300 pounds of the stolen articles were recovered.

THE NATIONAL MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Some of the delegates to the National Musical Convention of orchestral and other professional musicians from the associations of the different cities, to be held this week, in Concert Hall, arrived in this city to-day. Committees from the Philadelphia association were appointed to go to-day to the different railroad depots to receive the rest of the delegates as they arrive. The convention is expected to organize this afternoon.

HIGH CONSTABLE BEATEN.—Our excellent High Constable John Curley was badly beaten at a tavern at Fifth and Catharine streets last night. A number of Germans and others were engaged in fighting, and Mr. Curley entered to stop the disturbance, when he was assaulted by half-a-dozen men, one of whom kicked him, and the other struck him on the head with a bung-driver. He is now confined to his bed.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—On Saturday one of a party of three boys deliberately threw a brick through the bulk window of the store of Messrs. E. B. Garrigues & Co., at Tenth and Coates streets. The three were pursued, and one of them, by name G. H. Smith, was taken in custody. He was held in $300 bail by Alderman Massey.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Alderman Carpenter yesterday held in $1000 bail a man named George Trenwith upon the charge of picking a watch from the pocket of a man who was waiting at Front and Spruce streets for a South street car.

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER.—Albert Congo, a negro, is under $500 bail by Alderman Carpenter for assaulting Policeman Rogers, at Sixth and Lombard streets, yesterday. The officer had attempted to arrest Congo, who was drunk at that place and creating a disturbance.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.—The commencement exercises of this institution will take place on Wednesday of this week. The friends of the education and elevation of the African race in this country are cordially invited to be present.

PREVENTION.—Mr. William Ferguson, a farmer of Darby, was prevented at 2 o'clock yesterday morning from walking into the Schuylkill river at Sansom street wharf. Mr. Ferguson was drunk.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commission at Noon—The Intersection Plan Abandoned.

At half past 12 o'clock to-day a successful attempt to secure a quorum of the members of the Public Buildings Commission was made. Those present were Messrs. Cuyler, Phillips, Gray, Perkins, Stokley, and Wetherill.

Mr. Wetherill took the chair.

Mr. Cuyler moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Mr. Perkins hoped not, and as this hope was equivalent to an objection, the minutes were read and agreed to.

Mr. Cuyler offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That any and all action heretofore had by this board designating the intersection of Market and Broad streets as the site for the erection of the public buildings, are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

Resolved, That it is certainly inexpedient, and perhaps unlawful, for this commission to enter into contracts or make engagements which involve the expenditure of money, or create a liability for its payment until either an appropriation has been made by Councils or a tax levied according to law.

Mr. Gray stated that the only question now is whether the buildings are to be put on the intersection or not. He believed that the intersection is the proper site, but that the public sentiment is against it. This sentiment he declared was manufactured, and the public mind has been forced, but nevertheless the board must respond to it. He thought, therefore, that the plans ought to be referred to Councils. As to the site, the people had decided. The Penn Square was the spot decided upon.

Mr. Stokley said that it had been charged that he had endeavored to defeat the commission from obtaining a quorum. It was said that he had endeavored to detain some of the members now present from attending. He wish to ask them now whether he had done so.

Mr. Cuyler—You have not done so with me.

Mr. Phillips—Nor with me either. I would say a word to Mr. Gray. He believes, he says, that public sentiment was against placing the buildings at the intersection. If he does believe so, he should act according to it.

Mr. Perkins still favored the action of the commission some time ago.

Mr. Wetherill agreed with Mr. Cuyler, and would vote for his resolutions, but he did not think they went far enough. He would offer the following:—

Resolved, That the commission reconsider their action in regard to the locating of the public buildings upon the intersection.

Resolved, That the architect, in connection with the Committee on Plans, be directed to prepare plans for the erection of four buildings upon the four squares, and that the cost of the same shall not exceed $5,000,000; and that no contract shall be awarded without an appropriation be made by Councils.

On the first resolution, the vote for its adoption was as follows:—

Ayes—Cuyler, Phillips, Stokley, and Wetherill.

Nays—Gray and Perkins.

When the second resolution of Mr. Cuyler was read, Mr. Wetherill offered the last resolution that he had offered as a substitute.

Mr. Phillips moved to refer Mr. Cuyler's second resolution and the substitute offered by Mr. Wetherill to a committee of three, to report what, under existing circumstances, ought to be done by the commission.

Mr. Perkins moved to amend Mr. Phillips' motion, to the effect that the committee consult with the Solicitor and report whether, during the pendency of the bill filed in the Supreme Court by Messrs. Wheeler, Lea, and others, any action should be taken by the commission.

Mr. Phillips said the object of his resolution was, in view of the "new departure" of the members of the commission on the intersection question, to take a complete new start.

On the amendment of Mr. Perkins, the yeas were Messrs. Gray, Perkins, and Wetherill, and the nays Messrs. Cuyler, Phillips, and Stokley. The amendment was lost.

The vote on Mr. Phillips' motion to refer to a committee was as follows:—*Yeas*, Messrs. Phillips, Stokley, and Wetherill.

Nays, Cuyler, Gray, and Perkins.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Wetherill moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Cuyler be referred to the Committee on Plans.

At this stage Mr. Cattell came in.

Mr. Wetherill withdrew his motion and moved to refer to the Committee on Law. Withdrawn.

Mr. Gray moved to refer to the Committee on Plans, to report in two weeks.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend to refer to a special committee of three.

Yeas—Messrs. Gray, Phillips, Stokley, and Wetherill.

Nays—Messrs. Cattell, Cuyler, and Perkins.

Agreed to.

Mr. Wetherill offered a resolution to discharge the watchmen employed. Agreed to.

Mr. Phillips offered the following:—

Resolved, That the resolution passed January 23, 1871, relative to payment of the expenses of litigation, be rescinded, and that the subject be referred back to the committee which reported the resolution, and to report to the commission the details of the gross sum, and to whom the respective warrants are payable.

Mr. Gray moved to postpone the resolution for the present.

The special committee under the motion of Mr. Phillips was then appointed:—Messrs. Gray, Perkins, and Phillips.

The meeting then adjourned to the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Surveys was held to-day at noon, President Strickland Kneass in the chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, asking that the sewer on Seward street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, be extended to the river Schuylkill. Referred.

A resolution relative to lines and grades of so much of the Twenty-third ward as lies within an area of about five thousand feet from the centre of Bustleton was reported favorably.

The construction of the following three-feet sewers were recommended:—On Carlton street, between Newbold and Twentieth, and on the same street between Twelfth and Thirteenth; on Sansom street, between Twelfth and Broad; on Tenth street, between South and Keble; on Brown street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, and on Noble street, between Fourth and York avenue. The sewer on Lawrence street, from Girard avenue to Canal, was ordered to be reconstructed.

It was agreed to place Evangelist street on the city plan.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—James Robinson was arrested on Saturday night last by an officer of the Sixth Police district for interfering to prevent the arrest of another man at Eighteenth and Market streets. The accused was taken before Alderman Jones, and was bound over to answer. Lieutenant McGuffin reports that Robinson is a fugitive from justice at Baltimore, the Chief of Police of that city having telegraphed to hold the prisoner, there being a charge against him of having assaulted and nearly killed a police officer in that place some time ago. Robinson was accordingly detained.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New... c&p..100⅛		52 sh Penna R....	61⅛
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—Dr. J. W. Youmans, formerly a pupil of Professor Huxley, is the scientific editor of the *Galaxy*.

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Operations in Corea.

Crime in the West.

Bloody Affair at Chicago.

Sad Drowning Cases.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Drowning Cases at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—August Puff, of Hicks' Brewery, was drowned yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of a small boat on the lake. Four other persons were rescued.

Last evening an unknown man hired a small boat and moved out into the lake, when he was seen as if in prayer, and jumped overboard. The boat was recovered, but the body was not found.

Fire Caused by Lightning.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Captain Cullen's large saw-mill and tub factory at Anaka, Minnesota, was struck by lightning on Friday and destroyed. Loss $35,000.

Bloody Affray.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At Lincoln Park, yesterday afternoon, John Wilson was arrested by Policeman Maher for picking a lady's pocket. On the way to the station-house Wilson sprang from the grasp of the officer, drew a revolver and fired three shots at Maher, two of them entering his right breast. An old man named Charles Hoffman rushed to Maher's assistance and grappled the ruffian, when the latter fired two shots at him, both taking effect in the left hip. Maher now somewhat recovered and fired at Wilson, shooting him in the right breast. Wilson was then secured. Fears are entertained that Maher will not recover. Hoffman's injuries are severe but not dangerous. Wilson will probably die. But for the efforts of the police the latter would have been lynched.

FROM WASHINGTON

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Corean Operations.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Department of State has received merely a brief despatch of the operations in Corea, but no particulars. The Navy Department has further advices.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Brice has been ordered to the receiving ship Potomac at Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Forsyth to the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Lieutenant Chesley has been detached from the Saugus and placed on waiting orders.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Another Drowning Case.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 19.—Ferdinand Barr, recently appointed keeper of Whalesback lighthouse, was drowned yesterday while catching lobsters. He leaves a large family.

The Earthquake.

BOSTON, June 19.—There was nothing here of the earthquake wave said to have been felt in the vicinity of New York.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 19.

The Pope's Jubilee

was celebrated with great ceremony and enthusiasm in all parts of Ireland.

Two vessels, with yellow fever amongst their crews, have arrived in English ports.

Military.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The 9th New York Regiment returned from Boston this forenoon.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Cotton strong; low middling, 20c. Flour dull, and weak on low grades. Wheat dull but steady, and entirely unchanged. Corn—Southern white steady at 88@90c.; Southern yellow dull at 75@78c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 93@93½c.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 19—2·15 A. M.—Wheat market dull. No. 1, $1·28½; No. 2, $1·27. Receipts, 134,000; shipments, 38,000. Freights—steam, 10c.; sail, 6½c.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. J. M. Field.

Reference has already been made to the sudden death of Mrs. Field, which took place on board the steamship Russia, at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 26th of May. Mrs. Field was the widow of Mr. Joseph M. Field—an able man, and, in his day, a celebrated actor—and her own achievements as an actress entitle her to an honorable place in theatrical history. Her maiden name was Eliza Lapsley Riddle. She was born in Philadelphia, and may be said to have inherited the procession of the stage, with which she was connected from childhood until the year 1855. She first became prominent under Mr. Edwin Forrest's management in Philadelphia, and was the original representative in this country of "Julia," in *The Hunchback*. When Sheridan Knowles visited America in 1834, she acted with him in this character in this city. Subsequently she went into the Southern and Western theatres as "a leading lady." In 1836 she became the wife of Mr. J. M. Field, who was also acting in that part of the country. With this gentleman Mrs. Field's married life was prosperous and happy. She continued acting and won especial celebrity in domestic dramas. One of her best personations was "Martha Gibbs," in *All That Glitters is Not Gold*. She played "Juliet" to Miss Charlotte Cushman's "Romeo," and it was her fortune to afford professional support to the elder Booth and to Charles Kean. Mr. Macready was so well pleased with her acting that he asked her to accompany him in a tour of the Western theatres. Her last appearance on the stage was made at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, in 1855, when she enacted "Mrs. Mildmay," in *Still Waters Run Deep*, which was then produced for the first time in America. Mrs. Field was the sister of Mrs. W. H. Smith, whose ability and popularity as an actress are matters of common recollection, and whose death occurred in 1861. The immediate cause of Mrs. Field's decease was congestion of the brain—the result of a severe cold and of exhaustion of the nervous system. She leaves a daughter, Miss Kate Field, with whose achievements as a writer and a lecturer the public is thoroughly acquainted.

—A journal for head ornamentation has been started in Berlin.

—The new discoveries of gold and silver in Northern Arizona are attracting much attention in San Francisco.

—Ducks are death on potato-bugs. This is no "quack" prescription, but a well-established remedy.

THE UGLY CLUB.

Fun at the Washington University.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of June 17 says:—

For several years the students of Washington University have enlivened the tedium of their studies by the drolleries and witticisms of an "Ugly Club." We are not familiar with the rules and regulations of the club, but from what we have seen of it, we infer that it is a sort of college "free and easy," designed to promote intellectual and social enjoyment.

Last night the club gave their third annual exhibition, which consisted of characteristic speeches by the prominent members, and we must say that a more comical, humorous, jolly, good-natured entertainment could not have been got up outside the walls of a college. The large room was crowded with spectators, and everybody enjoyed the sport and laughed most heartily at the jokes and eccentricity of the actors.

The programme was lithographed on a broad sheet illustrated with caricature portraits of the actors and containing poetical descriptions of the characters.

The performance opened with a grand overture by the band. The members took their seats on the stage, and the President stood in the centre. The address of the President was a rare piece of humor, and was admirably delivered by young Belcher. He first called up the Ugly Man, and pointed out his hideous features without the least bit of blarney. The Ugly one responded in appropriate terms, and was presented with a coat of many colors and a very small tile. A shower of bouquets, made of dogfennel, sunflowers, and all manner of weeds, fell at the feet and upon the head of the speaker as he took his seat.

The Pretty Man was presented with a mirror, and made a speech worthy of Artemus Ward or Mark Twain.

The Solemn Man played his part to perfection, and received a pair of green spectacles. Some of his sayings were as good as those of Diogenes the cynic.

The College Fool received a tall hat in the shape of a candle extinguisher, and filled the bill perfectly.

One of the most amusing characters was the Hungry Man. He was represented with a bologna sausage about a yard long, and made a very laughable speech.

The Brassy Man was presented with a small brass horn, and he blew his horn to some purpose.

The Wicked Man was served with a notice to leave the State. He defended himself against the terrible charges preferred against him, and several times brought down the house.

The Ladies' Pet was introduced with a flourish and presented with a diminutive parasol or sunshade. His speech was well delivered and full of humor.

The exhibition was highly successful, showing that the students appreciate and possess wit and humor, and know how to amuse a crowd. The entertainment closed with a dance, in which many beautiful young ladies took part.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.

A Young Man Accidentally Shot by a Lady.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, June 15.

The remains of Mr. Charles Wallace were brought to the city yesterday evening. He had been staying for some time at the house of Mr. Jacob Judd, his relation, who resided near Dry Creek, twenty miles from Nashville. Three quarters of a mile off lived Miss Anna Winham, to whom he was betrothed. He paid her a visit on Tuesday afternoon, and while at her house volunteered to repair a gate. A gimlet being required for the work, both went to the shelf upon which such things were kept. Lying on the shelf, Miss Winham found a revolver and picked it up, when Mr. Wallace remarked that it was unloaded, he having handled it before. At that moment the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in his temple. He exclaimed, "Anna, you have shot me," and fell to the floor. On realizing what she had done, Miss Winham covered her face with her hands, shrieked "I have killed him," and fainted. She has been delirious ever since the sad occurrence, and the only words she utters are "I have killed him." Last night she was in a very critical condition, and it is feared she will never recover from the shock.

Mr. Wallace never spoke after he was shot, and expired at about 7 o'clock that evening. Miss Winham's brother had previously loaded the revolver, a fact of which she and Mr. Wallace were ignorant.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Public Buildings.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

The Chief Justice to-day sat to hear counsel upon an application for an injunction to restrain the Building Commission from proceeding in the erection of the public buildings. E. Spencer Miller, Esq., opened the argument for the petitioners, characterizing the commission as a body of men to whom have been delegated powers to erect an unlimited number of buildings in an unlimited time and at an unlimited expense to be defrayed by the community. He said this commission was created by an act of the Legislature, which was unconstitutional in that it contained more than one subject, and that the title of the act did not clearly state its objects. This was the point which Mr. Miller strove to elaborate, and upon which he was speaking at the close of our report.

The Schaeffer Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The German, John Conrand, and his wife Frederika, were this morning arraigned upon the charge of the murder of Conrad Schaeffer on the 25th of May, and entered pleas of not guilty. It will be remembered that deceased was landlord of the prisoners, and upon going to their premises one day to see to a distress for his rent, the wife handed a gun to her husband, who shot him, killing him almost instantly.

J. P. O'Neill and Gustavus Remak, Esqs., appearing for the prisoners, said they were not prepared to proceed with the trial, and the Court granted a continuance until July 10.

Second Period.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The second period of the June term began this morning, and a new venire of petit jurors was in attendance. The Judges having concluded not to try homicide cases during this month, quite an unusual number of excuses from service were allowed.

Constables.

The time for constables to make their returns has been extended by the Court to next Monday, and rumsellers who have not by that time attended to their licenses will be severely dealt with.

Attempted Murder of Mr. Diedrick.

Ernest Krause, who on Friday attempted to shoot his attorney, George W. Deidrick, Esq., because in a suit he failed to recover usurious interest on a mortgage, was found guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying a concealed deadly weapon. The case was perfectly plain, there being no denial whatever of the facts as they have been stated in our local columns. Sentence was deferred until Saturday next.

A comical little episode of this case was the appearance of Alderman Wilson Kerr in court upon a bench warrant, he having been subpœnaed to attend and bring with him the pistol that was taken from the prisoner, and he having postponed obedience until after he had concluded his 2 o'clock hearings.

The Judge said this was an unpardonable contempt, and therefore ordered him to pay a fine of $50. The magistrate was at once taken into custody, and seated in front of the dock until he had complied with the sentence.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD will do well to note that their privilege of subscribing to the new stock at par, in the proportion of *one* share for every *six*, as registered in their names April 20, WILL CEASE ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d instant. The subscription can be made by the payment of 50 per cent. before the 22d instant. and 50 per cent. between the 22d November and 22d December proximo, or the whole amount can be paid at once, thus securing the next November dividend. On receipt of instructions from our friends and customers, we will subscribe, WITHOUT CHARGE, for the amount of new stock to which they may be entitled. This they can resell at any time, if unwilling to hold it, thus securing the difference between the subscription price and the market value of the stock at the time of selling.

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FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

Indian Office Troubles.

The Methodist Book Concern

Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

Papal Jubilee in the Dominion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Trouble in the Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—More trouble between the Indian Peace Commissioner and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It appears the latter opposed the giving of transportation to the Indian supplies purchased last May to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the New York and Erie offering to transport for less, at a saving of $6000; also, transportation on the Upper Missouri at a saving of $20,000 over the Peace Commissioners' arrangements.

Army Order.

The general recruiting service of the Eastern Division is ordered to forward 21 recruits to Madison Barracks, New York, for assignment to Battery F, 1st Artillery.

Naval Orders.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring from the navy yard at Washington to special duty at Boston, Massachusetts.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lanahan Trial.

NEW YORK, June 19.—In the Methodist Book Concern case to-day the evidence up to noon related entirely to the refusal of Dr. Carlton and his assistants to allow Dr. Lanahan or his experts to examine his cash and check-books.

Collision on the Erie Road.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Two freight trains collided on the Erie Railroad, near Alden Station, at four o'clock on Sunday morning. Both locomotives were completely demolished, as also a number of freight cars. One of the engineers was badly injured. It is said the accident was caused by one of the trains having no signal light.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Papal Jubilee.

TORONTO, June 19.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope was celebrated by the Catholic citizens yesterday. The Cathedral was decorated with flags and there was a large procession. High Mass was celebrated.

General Robert C. Buchanan, U. S. A., is in town and intends making Toronto his summer residence.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, June 19—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—4·30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾@8¾d. Sales, 25,000 bales, including 13,000 for export and speculation. Sales on ship named at New Orleans at 8¾d. for middling. Pork, 82s 6d, Lard, 47s. 9d. Bacon, 134s. for Cumberland cut. Refined Petroleum, 18¼@18½d.

"GRAND GIFT" SWINDLES.

A Scamp with but $4 Offers Presents of $28,768 in a Lottery—A Stupendous Swindle.

The lottery swindle spoken of in yesterday's paper was more fully exposed in the city police court yesterday morning by a trial of the individual who advertised himself as the principal stockholder of the gift enterprise. When first arrested he stated, in answer to several questions put by Superintendent Schmidt, that he was the "company" himself, and that the gifts had not yet arrived, but would be in the city in a few days. He advertised to give away over $28,000 in presents, but had not upon his person over four dollars and a few cents. These pretensions were magnificent enough, but the actual state of the case was too apparent. The gift man talked well, but as he had neither money, nor friends by whom he could be bailed out, he was provided with quarters in the city prison for Thursday night, and yesterday morning brought before Judge Towner.

In his trial it was proven that he had none of the gifts which he so generously offered, except a few pictures, which were not worth over fifteen or twenty dollars. Several tickets to his lottery were produced on the witness-stand by the detectives, and testimony to the effect that they had been purchased of the swindler was adduced. It was also proven that two females were still selling tickets throughout the city, fleecing the unwary wherever an opportunity was offered. A more barefaced swindle was never conceived. The handbills, containing a list of prizes printed in English and German, were carefully carried about the streets by individuals who left them at residences, saying, "I will return in a few moments and sell you a ticket." On returning, if the purchase of a ticket could not be agreed upon, the circular was taken away again and no traces of the visit left.—*Cleveland Leader*, 17th.

RULLOFF'S ARREST.

A Dispute About the Reward—Suit Begun for One Thousand Dollars.

The Binghamton *Republican* says:—

Chauncey Livingston, by his attorney, B. R. Johnson, Esq., has sued the Messrs. Halbert, serving a supreme writ, to recover from them the reward of $1000 offered last August by them for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mirick. Livingston will put in a plea that he is entitled to the entire reward, as being the only person who arrested or aided in arresting the murderers. Colonel Brown and A. C. Matthews, who arrested Rulloff after his discharge, have retained the services of Messrs. Chapman and Martin, and are prepared to test the matter; and Cyrus Stockwell and the other young man who pursued Rulloff from the railroad track upon Mr. Livingston's premises, and finally brought him to jail, have engaged the services of Lewis Seymour, Esq.

The Messrs. Halbert are ready to pay the bounty, without any quibble or delay, as soon as it shall be legally determined to whom it shall be paid. We understand that Mr. Livingston, in bringing the suit, does not do it for the sake of forcing the Halberts to pay it immediately, or because he doubts their willingness to pay it, but it is done for the purpose of having the matter of the rewards legally settled by the Courts; and an impartial referee will undoubtedly be appointed to hear the evidence.

—In Chicago it is proposed to abolish the light-house at the mouth of the Chicago river as an unnecessary expense, "the sense of smell of the pilots being all that is requisite to enable them to make the harbor."

—New York fondly imagines it has "cheap cabs" at last.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Alsace and Lorraine—Pacific Speech of Prince Bismarck.

In the German Diet, on the 3d of June, the bill for the incorporation of Alsace was brought up for a third reading. Clause 1 was agreed to with only two dissentient votes. On clause 2 Prince Bismarck stated that the attitude he assumed during the last discussion was not attributable to any self-will. He had not, perhaps, employed sufficiently explicit expressions, but that was due to the fact of their not having been prepared beforehand. The difference between his views and those of the Parliament consisted in his considering that the wishes and requirements of the country were not sufficiently taken into account in the decisions arrived at by the Parliament. It was possible, perhaps, that even before 1873 he might be in a position to propose that the Alsatians should take part in Parliamentary legislation; he might also admit them before that date to the Federal Council. He persisted in the wish for a longer term of dictatorial power, because he believed that the Government would for a time treat Alsace in a more generous manner than Parliament. He pointed out the peculiarities of the country, which it would be necessary to handle with care, mentioning as instances the positions of lawyers and bailiffs, whose offices had hitherto been acquired by purchase, and who would therefore have to be indemnified if the present arrangements were modified. Such labors as these modifications would render necessary were not suitable for the action of Parliament; otherwise, the duration of a session would be illimitable. He begged that, if after his long absence his speeches lacked preparation, the House would not conclude from the manner in which he argued a question that he was laboring under any deep-seated ill-humor. The House must allow for his susceptibility. At a later stage of the discussion Prince Bismarck stated, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, that the participations of Alsace in the deliberations of the Parliament would not be identical with the introduction of the Imperial Constitution in Alsace, but would rather be a sort of preparatory course. In the bill it was provided that some portions of the constitution might be put in force before the validity of the bill ceased, and this might be done with regard to electoral rights without thereby restricting legislation for Alsace to a parliamentary form. Clause 2 was then adopted, as proposed by the committee; it provides that the dictatorial power shall last until the 1st of January, 1873. After a short debate the remaining paragraphs, and subsequently the whole bill, were adopted.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The summer dulness has set in upon most departments of city trade, although peculiar circumstances have occasioned considerable activity in some branches, as for instance in the cotton market, which has been the scene of pretty large transactions, based upon the anticipated shortness of the growing crop. So far as trade in general is concerned, it seems as if it were undergoing a process of concentration at particular seasons. In olden times, before the telegraph and railroads gave us prompt communication, business was spun out over the whole twelve months. But now the buyers all come in a crowd in the spring and in the fall, make their purchases and go home. Their goods are forwarded after them, the merchants have a few months of intense activity, the packing of goods often extending far into the night, and then all is over until the next season.

"In the spring there is a general demand for stocks. The season is one in which people buy. When all the purchases are made the stock market becomes dull. With the advent of fall, when money is required for moving the Southern and Western crops, and for active use in mercantile pursuits generally, the idle capital employed at the Stock Exchange is withdrawn, and the selling period for stocks arrives. Doubtless the community are to be congratulated for this flood and ebb tide in business. The division of the seasons makes the summer a holiday, which can be beneficially availed of for the recruitment of the health of those who, with the peculiar zeal of American businessmen, would toil incessantly were there business enough to keep them constantly engaged.

"The week on the Stock Exchange and in Wall street generally has been one of great dullness, the natural tendency to inactivity being assisted by the withdrawal of many dealers to the series of races at Jerome Park. Many brokers complain that this dullness was as great as they have ever experienced. Prices, as a result of this lack of interest in the market, gradually weakened, and the decline in some instances was quite marked. Taking the active speculative list the decline ranged from one to four per cent. The course of the market tempted operators on the short side of the account, but these were conducted with great timidity, owing to the unusual ease and abundance of money and the reputed power of the combinations interested on the "bull" side. In fact, the 'short' interest betrayed its anxiety at the close of the week, when, under a general demand for stock to cover contracts for delivery, prices rose one-half to one and a half per cent.

"The gold market, after a faint prosecution of the 'bull' movement alluded to last week, relapsed into dullness also, and is now without any speculative interest beyond what exists on mercantile account, the 'twisting' of which was avowedly the object of the recent 'bull' effort.

"Government bonds showed considerable animation towards the close, on account of the approach of interest day. Many European investors make it a rule to convert their coupons into bonds, and each interest period shows, therefore, a good inquiry for the investment.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks proves quite favorable, thanks to the pool in the Gold Room, who, by repressing the shipment of specie the past week, left the banks with a good exhibit in the way of reserve. The gain in legal-tenders and specie amounts to about $2,000,000, and as the set-off to this is only twenty-five per cent. of an increase of about $1,500,000 in liabilities, the surplus reserve of the banks is increased $1,716,404, leaving them with a total of $16,634,312 in excess of the reserve required by law to be kept on hand."

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